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GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE SOUTH, VIA. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities. CLARKE & CO. THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS, ... Dearborn street, ...

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—DR. CADWELL, OCULIST AND AURIST ...

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, ... MICROSCOPES, ...

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY, S. S. Superior Court of ... March Term, A. D. 1861. Stephen Salisbury vs. Francis R. West. Attachment. ... W. KIMBALL ...

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage ... SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee. December 19th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas John T. Sherman, of the City of New York ... JOHN T. PORTER, Mortgagee. ... JAMES S. PORTER, Mortgagee.

PUBLIC SALE.—Personal Property belonging to the estate of William ... DAVID MORRIS ... Cleveland, O., Feb. 4, 1861.

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Publishers and Proprietors: CHARLES H. RAY, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Considerable excitement was manifested in this city yesterday, on the receipt of news from Springfield that the Auditor had ... seventeen of the banks called on in ... to increase their securities in ... This course was adopted on ... failure to comply with the call. The ... had been discussed the evening previous by the banks of this ..., notice having been received of what would occur, and it was agreed they would take and pay out the bills ... They were accordingly taken as ... had occurred.

The only effects of this decision of the ..., if we understand the new Bank Law, will be to allow the holders of bills to withdraw the bonds if they ... to do so, paying for them in the ... of the bank to which they belong, at ... rate at which they were at first is... Section four of article one reads as ...

"§ 4. While any bank is under a protest for a failure to redeem its circulating notes on demand, ... [illegible] ... compensation."

The following is a list of the banks ... in liquidation with the amount ... value of their circulation ... 31st of January, as given in the ... of the Hon. S. A. Hurlbut, Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Corporations, made to the House of Representatives Feb. 11th:

Bank	Circulation.	Value of Stocks.	Present value on dol. cts.
...of Raleigh	257,525	214,550	83
...of Aurora	276,905	223,650	81
...Bank	631,713	…3,875	80
...can Exchange	185,390	151,125	82
...al Bank	82,809	68,640	82
...Exchange Bank	279,257	233,250	83
...the Commonwealth	85,590	70,350	82
...Bank, Grayville	188,270	155,150	82
...of Chester	81,795	69,240	81
...of Pike Co.	130,372	112,100	[illegible]
...of Quincy	50,497	42,079	83
...Prairie Bank	69,141	56,700	82
...& Traders'	105,718	88,0..	83
...road Bank	93,927	77,5..	83
...ants & Drovers'	65,485	45,065	70
...ens' Bank	68,784	58,135	85
...an Co. Bank	61,757	50,850	82

The aggregate circulation of these banks ...2,726,795, while the entire value of the ... if they were sold at the price ruling ...ary 31, would be $2,314,318. This would show a loss of $412,477. But as the process of winding up the banks will ...low, and the value of the State stocks likely to appreciate, it is not probable ... anything like that loss will be sustained. In fact, if our bankers continue to ... them as they did yesterday, nobody ... be likely to suffer. There are a large number of banks in the State whose bills ... not much, if any, better than those the Auditor has put in liquidation.

The Eau Claire and the Arctic Banks of ...main, were thrown out yesterday. Their bills are bought at 20 per cent. discount.

We advise our business men everywhere not to be panic-stricken and sacrifice their ... if they can possibly avoid it. The ... of these banks were worth a month ... just as little as they are now. Keep cool ... months longer, and after the six ... this clause of our new banking law ... into operation, we have reason to hope we shall have a sound, reliable currency. Let us get rid of what are vicious ... weak among our present banks as ... and with as little loss as possible.

TROUBLE AT MONTGOMERY.

The Rebel Convention now in session at Montgomery, Alabama, it is almost certain ... be rent by an "irrepressible conflict" ... it comes to frame a permanent constitution for the Southern Confederacy. On one hand the extreme opinions of South Carolina in regard to free trade and revival of the African slave trade, will be pressed upon the Convention, while on the other is the desire entertained, probably by a majority of that body, to placate, by ... views on both these subjects, the ... slaveholding States, with the hope ... them into secession also. The ...ston *Mercury* and many prominent ... in that State already begin to ... grave doubts as to the result. "... Carolina," says one of the latter, "... to be saddled with almost every ... except Abolition, for which ... has long struggled, and just withdrawn from the late United States Government. Surely McDuffie lived in vain, Calhoun taught for nought, if we are to be plundered, and our commerce ...pled, destroyed by tariffs—even disgusting tariffs. Yet this is the almost inevitable prospect. The fruit of labors of thirty odd long years, in ... and bitterness, is about to slip ... our fingers. Let the people prepare their minds *for a failure ... in the future permanent Southern Constitution*. The Convention is ... and vague dreads of the future, ... *terrors of the people*, and in some de... a want of statesmanship, paralyze useful and essential reform, and ... men into inaction." The writer proceeds to declaim against the Con... of the United States for granting ... the power to prohibit by law ...troduction of slaves from Africa or ... outside of the United States; ..., that "terrorism is about to make perpetual prohibition a fundamental ... of the Constitution itself. A ... is thus broadly stamped upon the ... institution before the whole world, ...ealed by ourselves."

It is still another matter which South ... leaders fear will not be settled to ... notions of that State—a matter ... they regard as of greater importance ... the tariff or the African slave ... that is slave representation in Con... The three-fifth's rule of the Federal ...tion they denounce as "one of the ... Yankee swindles put upon the ... in the construction of the Govern..." and they demand that, in the new ...racy, representation shall be based ... the total population, including ... The writer we have quoted above, ... relation to this subject:

"...proportion of South Carolina's black to ... population is very much larger than ... any other Slave State. By the old ... her fair proportion of representation ... down upon all her slaves in proportion ... three to five. The black population ... a majority in our State, two-fifths of ... one-half of the people of the State ... unrepresented. And in just the ... that the proportion of the black population ... South Carolina predominates over ... of the blacks to the whites in ... State, is the swindle augmented and ... South Carolina is small enough ... flinging away what legitimate ... That power is in her ... politically, economically. The ... of the three-fifths rule calls upon ... to qualify herself, but to dwarf ..."

... the views of the leaders in South Carolina. One or two of the Gulf States may sympathize with them to some extent; but it is evident from the despondent tone of the South Carolina journals that a majority of the Convention are averse to them. It is thought that much bad blood has been already engendered between these parties in the Convention, which the public is kept in ignorance of, through the non-publication of the debates. Looking to the recent antecedents of the States in question it is easy to determine how the matter will end. There will be a sudden discovery of a want of "homogeneity" among the people of the seceding States, which Jeff. Davis asserts in his inaugural is a just cause for separation, and another secession will occur before the seceders get their new government fully organized.

A NORTHERN WOMAN.

Elsewhere in this paper we print a letter from a Northern woman, who bears off the palm for boldness of speech. We give her a hearing, but are compelled to dissent from her conclusions. If the day comes in which this Union is to be dissolved, the fatal blow by which the madness of dissolution is consummated must be struck by the South. We have agreed to abide by the compact—the Constitution as it is. Until the blow falls we have no wish nor thought which is not for the Union of the States.

A word of our correspondent: She is a highly respectable and, as her letter indicates, intelligent and cultivated lady of one of the larger of the interior cities of the State. The great grand-daughter of a Revolutionary hero, the fire of the old flint sparkles in her vigorous sentences. Read what she says.

CHICAGO PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, Provisions, &c., by all the railroads leading into this city during the past week were as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	22,2..8	19,3..
Wheat, bu	107,62..	9,4..
Corn, bu	124,8..1	4,5..
Oats, bu	21,023	10,3..
Rye, bu	6,115	....
Barley, bu	14,411	4,4..
Seeds, lbs	167,3..	12.,141
Pork, bbls	1,179	3,4..
Cut Meats, lbs	606,455	1,681,..
Lard, lbs	230,676	393,6..
Tallow, lbs	2,048	23,5..
Live Hogs, No	2,459	5..
Dressed Hogs, No	4,763	6.1
Beef Cattle, No	1,077	1,3.0

The receipts for the last week, as compared with those of the week previous, show a decrease of 10,000 barrels of flour, 30,000 bushels of corn, 12,000 bbls of pork, 600,000 lbs of cut meats, 120,000 lbs of lard, 1,000 hogs, and 200 beef cattle; with an increase of 20,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels oats, 3,500 bushels barley and 11,000 lbs seeds.

The following table shows the receipts of flour, grain, &c., since the 1st of January last as compared with those of the corresponding period for the two years previous:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	189,441	60,589	47,4..
Wheat, bu	925,424	412,575	3.4,9..
Corn, bu	1,2.5,121	1,066,789	2..
Oats, bu	82,178	181,729	67,..
Rye, bu	61,643	27,864	9,..
Barley, bu	85,554	68,783	52,..
Seeds, lbs	621,826	1,095,779	473,1..
Pork, bbls	26,080	6,239	2,9..
Cut Meats, lbs	4,791,286	3,181,504	884,5..
Lard, lbs	2,702,639	1,843,987	255,1..
Live Hogs, No	65,213	19,741	9,5..
Dressed Hogs, No	106,607	43,759	24,6..
Beef Cattle, No	16,056	12,069	8,7..

The market for flour and grain during the past week has been quiet, and the tendency downward. Flour has declined 1.. to 15c per brl; wheat, 1 1-2c; and corn 1c. Mess pork has declined 12 1-2c to 25c, and dressed hogs closed 10c to 15c lower. Timothy seed advanced 10 to 15c.

The following table shows the closing prices of leading articles yesterday, compared with the ruling quotations at the corresponding date in 1860:

	Feb. 26, 1861.	Feb. 27, 1860.
Flour, spring extra	$4 65 @ 4.25	$4..0 @ 1.95
Wheat, No. 1 spring	0.79 @	1.08 @ ....
" No. 2 spring	0.74½ @ 0.75½	1.00 @ ....
Corn, mixed	0.27 @	0.42½ @ .42½
Oats, No. 1	0.17 @	0.32 @ ....
Rye, No. 1	0.45 @	0.80 @ ....
Barley, com to p'me	0.28 @ 0.50	0.50 @ 0.65
Timothy Seed	2.30 @ 2.50	2.40 @ 2..0
Clover Seed	4.20 @ 4.25	4.50 @ ....
Mess Pork	15.87½ @ 16.00	17.00 @ ....
Lard, prime	0.09½ @	0.10½ @ ....
Dressed Hogs	5.55 @ 5.90	6.25 @ 6.50
Highwines	0.14 @	0.19½ @ 0.20

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Arrival of Lincoln—The Plot to Assassinate him Discovered by Pinkerton—Lincoln's Speeches—The Golden Thread through them all.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1861.

Quite unexpectedly Old Abe dropped down in our midst this morning about nine o'clock. He was expected this afternoon. The cause of this anticipation of the programme may be thus briefly explained: Pinkerton, the famous Chicago detective, has been in Baltimore for some time past, taking notes and penetrating the secrets of the Secessionists of that city. He satisfied himself that a plot was matured to make the attempt to assassinate both Lincoln and Hamlin while passing through that city. Hamlin was apprized of this benevolent design on him, and stole a march on the villains, and quietly passed through the place one day sooner than they expected. But it was for Lincoln that the chief preparations had been made.

While he was at Harrisburgh yesterday, Mr. Seward's son arrived with a confidential message, advising him to take the night train to Philadelphia and thence to Washington. At the proper moment, without attracting any attention, he took his seat in the cars and in a few hours was in Philadelphia, while the denizens of Harrisburg supposed that he was still in their midst. To avoid suspicion of his movements, his family and suite remained at the lodging places. Arriving at Philadelphia at the time the New York train came in, he stepped aboard, and in a few more hours was in Baltimore—passing through that city at the hour his would-be assassins were dreaming of the execution of their bloody design. When they awoke the bird had flown, and was already in his quarters in this city. He was met at the depot by Senator Seward, who took him in his carriage to his private residence, where he will spend the day. It is reported that he will take a suite of rooms at Willard's to-morrow instead of the private house engaged for him by the Illinois members.

How much danger he would have been exposed to in passing publicly through Baltimore can only be surmised. But his friends who had the matter in hand, concluded that it was better not to expose his life to unnecessary risks. The vast majority of the people of Baltimore are loyal and friendly. But it is notorious that there are desperate, lawless proslavery ruffians in abundance who thirst for his blood. They are disunionists of the most malignant type. Prudence demanded that Mr. Lincoln should not be made a target for the practice of these Jacobin instruments of the traitors.

The news of his arrival spread like electricity through the city, sending a thrill of joy into the breast of every true and loyal man in Washington. His presence is the realization of Paul's definition of faith: "The substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen." The "compromisers" and conspirators shake in their shoes. The sappers and miners of Liberty's castle have found their farther burrowing impeded by solid rock.

For months past the ears of Lincoln's friends have been stunned with the cries of "Why don't Lincoln speak and tell the country where he stands? Why don't he define his position and save the country?" Well, he has been defining his position and telling the country where he stands. At Indianapolis he said that enforcing the laws, and collecting the public revenues, and stopping the mails in districts in a state of insurrection, he did not esteem to be acts of *coercion* against States. He also said that he did not think a little district of country (South Carolina)—one-fiftieth of the population of the Union—had the right to play tyrant over the remainder of the nation, and set the General Government at defiance.

When he got over to the next State capital—Columbus, Ohio—he dropped another idea for the compromisers to digest at their leisure, viz: That the crisis was an *artificial* one, caused by demagogues who would destroy the Union for no better reason than that the people had voted that they should not administer its government during the next four years; that no man's rights had been molested by the Republicans; that no man could point to any injury which they had done him, or intended to do him; that the blame and responsibility of causing the panic and disturbance rested on the shoulders of the malcontents who were being turned out of office by the popular verdict.

He left the inference very strong on the minds of his hearers that there was nothing to compromise—as the North had done no wrong to any man or section, and proposed doing nothing worse than maintaining the Union, upholding the Constitution and executing the laws.

Various other significant hints were dropped at Pittsburg, Buffalo and Albany, to the effect that he intended to obey his oath of office and support the Constitution in *good faith*, a thing which has not been done for eight years.

At New York he was confronted by Lord Mayor Wood with a pompous Union-saving speech. Old Abe very quietly and promptly informed that functionary that while he valued the Union as highly as any man, he deemed the prosperity and *liberties* of the people of much greater consequence. He compared the Union to a ship, which is made for carrying passengers and cargo. The ship should not be abandoned so long as it safely floats its passengers and cargo. So the Union should be preserved while the liberties of the people can be maintained in it.

When he reached the Capital of New Jersey he addressed the Legislature and pledged them that he would be true to the principles of the Constitution. He was for peace, and a restoration of harmony. "*It might become necessary, however, to set the foot down firmly*, to restore peace to the country."

At Philadelphia he said, in response to the Mayor's address, that he intended to take the ground he should deem best calculated to restore peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and tend to the perpetuity of the nation and the liberty of these States and this people. And then referring to Independence Hall, he said:

"He would like to visit it, to listen to the breathings rising within the consecrated walls wherein the Constitution of the United States, and I will add, the Declaration of Independence, were originally framed and adopted. I shall do nothing inconsistent with the teachings of these holy and most sacred walls. All my political warfare has been in favor of the teachings that came forth from these sacred walls. May my right hand forget its cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if ever I prove false to those teachings."

This solemn vow, voluntarily taken in the presence of tens of thousands of his fellow-citizens, that he would live up to the teachings of the Declaration of Independence, and the mandates of the Constitution, he will redeem or die in the attempt. Yesterday he took part in the celebration of Washington's birth-day in Philadelphia, and hoisted the national flag, containing 34 stars, to the top of the flag-staff at Independence Hall. After hoisting the flag he made a short speech in which occurred these memorable words:

"The country was to be saved only on the *principle contained in the Declaration of Independence*, which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but to the people of the whole world for all future time. *If the country cannot be saved without this principle, he would rather be assassinated on the spot than surrender it.*"

Thank God! the country has at last got an honest, brave and true MAN for President. The people will stand by him to the end of the chapter, come what may. He, in common with the masses of the people, is opposed to bloodshed—and none will flow unless in self-defence. But let the cost be what it may, Freedom's banner shall not be stricken down and captured by the minions of Slavery. Old Abe is now here. In a very few days more the reigns of Government will be entrusted to his hands, when thieves and traitors will skulk out of sight, and hide themselves like bats and snakes from the honest light of day. The rule of the Buchanans, Floyds, Touceys, Cobbs, Thompsons, Toombses and Davises will end forever. All hail the national regeneration! CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1861.

Some persons are disposed to find fault with Mr. Lincoln for not passing through Baltimore at the time advertised, claiming that it was a breach of engagement. It is a full answer to this assertion to state the fact that he had made no engagement to stop in Baltimore. He had not been invited by the corporation authorities, nor by any political organization of Baltimore, to tarry in that city. He was not under any sort of engagement, express or implied, to pass through there at any particular hour. No official invitation having been tendered, of course he had accepted none, and was perfectly free to choose his own time of reaching and leaving that city.

However, it was his intention and desire to have arrived at 9 A. M., remained there until 3 P. M., and reached Washington at 4:30 P. M., and it was after two hours' persuasion and expostulation of the secret Committee who had letters to him from Seward, Scott and others, that he consented to anticipate by one train the published time of his arrival in Washington. He protested that he felt no personal fear, but was finally overruled by those who claimed that they were responsible for his personal safety and should be allowed to judge the extent of the risk he would incur in traveling through Baltimore in daylight, surrounded by a vast crowd, composed of all sorts of characters—many of them desperate, blood-thirsty disunionists—who would have excellent opportunities of shooting him.

Let those who carp and find fault read the following dispatch sent to the Associated Press:

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861.

The *Republican* of to-night contains an article tending to produce an attack on the party to-morrow, but Marshal Kane, with a large and efficient police force, will be able to preserve a decent degree of order.

The *Republican* is the regular Breckinridge paper, sustaining to the secessionists the same relative position as the disunion *Times* of your city. The article in question was violently incendiary, and designed evidently to nerve desperate men to undertake the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and his suite when they attempted on the morrow, to pass through the city of Baltimore. The great mass of the people of that city are loyal and friendly, and thousands of brave men would volunteer to support his administration, with arms in their hands, if called upon. Nevertheless, it is also true that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of secessionists and traitors who would gloat over the news of his assassination, and not a few of them would participate in such an undertaking with activity. In no part of the slave country can more malignant or desperate disunionists be found than in Baltimore. The Chief of Police is a Breckinridge Democrat, and not esteemed loyal to the Union. And it is doubtful whether he would have been able, if he tried very hard, to "preserve a decent degree of order" during Mr. Lincoln's stay in Baltimore. He was hardly the proper person to trust with the life of the President elect under the circumstances.

Reflection will satisfy most people that prudence was a better rule than hardihood. And the display of indifference to danger would poorly compensate the public for the risk to ..., more especially as there was no necessity or excuse for making a target of him for ... miscreants to fire at. To this conclusion all sensible men must come. CHICAGO.

Seventeen Banks Put in Liquidation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The State Auditor has been officially notified by the Bank Commissioners that the following banks have failed to make good their securities under the late call, which expired on the 20th inst. The following banks, which include the nine discredited banks, are put in liquidation: Bank of Raleigh; Bank of Aurora; State Bank; American Exchange Bank; National Bank; Corn Exchange Bank; Bank of the Commonwealth; Southern Bank of Illinois, at Grayville; Bank of Chester; Bank of Pike County; Bank of Quincy; Grand Prairie Bank; Farmers' and Traders' Bank; Railroad Bank; Merchants' and Drovers' Bank; Citizens' Bank; Morgan County Bank.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of Mr. Lincoln.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1861.

MR. LINCOLN VISITS THE SENATE.

Congress had its real sensation to-day. At ten minutes past 3 o'clock this afternoon, while the Senators were whiling a tedious debate on the appropriation bill, the door of the main entrance of the Chamber swung carelessly open, and who should enter but Mr. Seward and the President elect. The Senators started to their feet; the crowds in the galleries instantly recognized Mr. Lincoln, and a general sensation pervaded the Chamber.

Mr. Lincoln stood in the main entrance for a few moments, and was introduced to several Republican Senators. He was then escorted over on the east side of the Chamber, where a better view could be obtained.

Notwithstanding the rush around him, as soon as Mr. Douglas saw him, he hastily walked across the hall and greeted him cordially.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE GALLERIES.

The galleries here became so excited that the Senate suspended business till order was restored. The ladies rushed almost frantically for the first seats in the galleries, while most of the gentlemen arose so as to get a view of the President elect.

INTRODUCTIONS.

Mr. Seward left him for a moment, and crossed the Chamber, and asked Mason of Virginia if he would not take an introduction. The latter smiled and declined, but took occasion to glance up and get sight of Mr. Lincoln, who was then escorted to the Southern side of the Chamber, and Messrs. Latham, Bright, Rice, Green, Johnson, Fitch and Kennedy, were introduced.

Mr. Green seemed very anxious to become well acquainted with him, for he evidently got off a joke, at which all laughed. Mr. Lincoln was introduced to Mr. Sickles, and then passed out of the private entrance of the Senate. So adroitly was the escape managed, that the people failed to crowd the private halls of the Capitol, through which he passed.

MR. LINCOLN IN THE HOUSE.

A similar scene to that above described took place when Mr. Lincoln entered the House. The Republican members flocked around him, and there was quite a busy scene of shaking hands. On the Southern side of the House several of the Kentucky and Tennessee delegations greeted him. He was then introduced to the officers of the House in their rooms, as was also the case in the Senate. He then passed through the old hall into the rotunda, and was shown the place for the delivery of the inaugural, and then passed out to the carriage, which was driven to Willard's.

MR. LINCOLN'S VISITORS.

The rush to Willard's is very great this morning, in consequence of the announcement that the President elect would hold a public reception at half past eleven o'clock. Several gentlemen with whom Mr. Lincoln had appointments called on him, and during the next hour he remained invisible to all comers, save such as had special engagements. Among those who called on him to-day were Mr. Seward, Gen. Cass and ladies, Hon. Preston King, Senator Doolittle, Vice President Breckinridge, Mr. Powell of Kentucky, Commodore Paulding, and others of note.

BUCHANAN RETURNS LINCOLN'S CALL.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock President Buchanan called upon Mr. Lincoln, and remained some fifteen minutes.

A throng of ladies called during the morning to pay their respects to Mrs. Lincoln, who held a levee until 2 P. M.

A projected serenade to Mr. Lincoln, prevented on Saturday night by the rain, has been indefinitely postponed at his suggestion.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

At a late night session of the Peace Conference, on Saturday night, the substitute offered by Mr. Franklin of Pennsylvania, for the report of the committee, was adopted by a large majority.

The anti compromise men are busy under the lead of Mr. Field, endeavoring to stave off a final vote, but now the majority favor the main proposition, modified by the adoption of this amendment.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet had a session last night, on dispatches received from Fort Pickens, as well as on unofficial information in relation to military movements at Charleston. It is understood that Jeff. Davis advises peace for the present.

HORSES FOR LINCOLN.

A splendid span of horses have arrived here to be presented to Mr. Lincoln.

INFLUX OF STRANGERS.

The city is crowded with strangers. All the trains coming in are overloaded, and by the middle of this week the influx will be still greater.

HOLT AND DIX TO REMAIN IN OFFICE UNDER LINCOLN.

The pressure relative to the Cabinet is so great that it is alleged that Mr. Lincoln will retain, for a month or so, Messrs. Dix and Holt. There is much excitement on the subject.

THE CITY.

POTATOES FOR THE SOUTH.—A business firm of this city has shipped 1,600 bushels of potatoes to Southern markets within the past week.

THIODON'S.—This place of amusement still draws crowded houses. Exhibitions are given each afternoon especially for the edification of the young folks, in addition to the usual evening performance.

Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippencott) the celebrated authoress, delivers a lecture before the Y. M. Association, on Monday evening, the 11th of March, on "The Heroic in Common Life."

THE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—The arguments in the case of Howard, charged with embezzling from Messrs. Pinkerton & Co., was closed yesterday afternoon before Justice DeWolf. The defendant will be acquitted to-day or else held for trial.

THE GAUNTLET THIEF.—David Hobs, charged with the larceny of a pair of gauntlets from No. 107 Randolph street, and who had found and forfeited bail, was yesterday re-arrested by Officer Johnson, and held by Justice Davis in $300 to appear for trial.

COMING UP.—The Tremont House stood just twenty-six inches nearer grade last night than ever before, the progress yesterday having been fourteen inches. Thus far no cracks have been made in the walls, and no material accidents have transpired to mar the entire success of the most stupendous lifting operation ever performed in this country.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—A sacred concert is to be given at the Church of the Ascension, on Oak street, near Wells, North Division, on to-morrow (Thursday) evening, for the benefit of the church, the exercises to commence at eight o'clock. All interested in furthering the interests of the congregation will make a note of this and be present.

REV. JAMES DIXON'S LECTURE.—The lecture of Rev. James Dixon for the benefit of the library of the Union Park Sabbath School, at Bryan Hall last evening, was but passably attended. The address was replete with statistics, anecdote and critical research, on the subject of "Model Minds," and it is a matter of regret that a larger house could not have listened to it.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.—This body convened in goodly numbers last evening at the usual place. The prediction of bankers, that they could not hang together long, but would eventually succumb to their power, does not at present appear to be near its verification. The high rate of exchange was discussed (and cussed) last night by several influential merchants, who, although not accustomed to profanity, might be excused for speaking in earnest when the price paid for that article ranges as high as at present.

AN ACT OF MERCY.—John Ragan, arrested last week, charged with robbing a man on the North Side of a watch and some money, was yesterday ordered out of custody by Judge Manierre, and discharged on account of his being so far gone in the last stages of consumption that his death might be daily expected. Money was furnished the late prisoner to go to his friends in Wisconsin, where it is to be hoped he may spend the remnant of his days in a more useful manner than committing larceny.

ILL. CENTRAL RAILROAD SHOPS.—The Round Houses machine and blacksmith shops of the Ill. Central Railway, for some time in course of construction, to replace those destroyed by fire, are at last completed, and the machinery is being put into them. These shops will compare favorably with any others. They are built of Joliet marble, covered with self-supporting iron truss roofs, put up by J. P. Stedham & Co. of Philadelphia, and finished with galvanized iron cornice, furnished by the same firm. The buildings are well arranged, and substantially built; are perfectly fire-proof, heated by steam, and there is nothing cheap or temporary about them.

Attempted Jail Delivery.

It will be remembered by our readers that at the last term of the Recorder's Court one Kilfoyle was convicted of breaking into and robbing the clothing store of Mr. Gary, on Wells street, under the Colby House. This man has a friend called "Dock Fitz," but whose name is supposed to be Fitzgerald.

It was not until last Thursday that Fitzgerald made his great friendship for Kilfoyl manifest. On that day, while the prisoners were temporarily in the corridors that their cells might be cleaned, Fitzgerald, from the outside of the jail, drew down the sash of one of the south windows, and dropped in a package, remarking to Kilfoyle, who was standing near, "There's your plug tobacco!" Then he dropped another, and said it was "fine cut." The latter having been bunglingly enveloped, burst the wrapper, and proved to be a fine cut saw. Two prisoners saw these movements, and knew what was going on, but said nothing. The first parcel contained a chisel, and this, with the saw, Kilfoyle removed to his cell and secreted.

In the interim between the date of his being supplied with tools and last Sunday, the house-breaker sawed off a plank in the floor eighteen by two inches in dimensions, and had he been careful in removing the saw-dust, might have succeeded in getting himself and others free. As it was, the jailor, observing the suspicious wood-cuttings, had his attention directed to the proper place, the tools were secured, and an officer placed on the track of the accomplice. On Monday night Fitzgerald was arrested in a saloon on North Wells street, near the bridge, and yesterday morning he was committed to jail in default of $500, to take his trial for the offence.

The New Police Bill.

It is now definitely settled that the new Police Commissioners of this city will organize and commence operations within ten days. Several applications have already been made for the positions of Chief, Assistant Chief and Captain. But for the present such applications might as well be kept back, as it is supposed no changes will immediately be made in the rank and file. A few days since we gave a copy of the general provisions of the Police bill. The following are a few more of its most important characteristics:

The force is to consist of a Superintendent, salary $1,500; Deputy Superintendent, $1,000; one Captain for each division, $650 each; six Sergeants, $550 each, and sixty patrolmen $600 each, making the expense per annum of $45,450.

An important feature in the appointment of these guardians of the city's peace and the property of her citizens, is that they are to be appointed during good behavior. The principle of this is eminently proper, but at the same time it clothes the Commission with a material power and invests them with a responsibility by no means trifling. It behooves them, therefore, in their appointments to drop all cliques, partialities and prejudices, and select *honest*, capable, intelligent, shrewd, *fearless* men, who, knowing their duty, will do it.

The Police Commissioners themselves cannot be removed except for non-attendance to business or malfeasance in office. They will receive no pay unless the Council see fit to make an appropriation therefor. The jurisdiction of the Commission extends over Cook County, and if at any time the Board of Supervisors desire men appointed for any particular locality, they can be appointed by the commission, provided the county or town desiring them makes an appropriation for their pay.

Processes for felony committed in Cook county can be served in any county of the State.

On complaint of any two freeholders of the city, that they have reason to believe a certain place is kept as a gambling house, the Commission can issue an order to the Superintendent or Deputy authorizing them to break in the door, arrest the parties, and destroy their implements. The parties so arrested shall be brought before a justice of the peace, and held for an indictment in the higher Courts.

The Commission can establish a police telegraph if authorized by the Council.

Colors and Complexions.

Editors Tribune:

The late exhibition of the "Heart of the Andes," gave rise to no little private art criticism, and some of a public description. At the request of an advertisement, I went to the Art Union Exhibition at Hesler's Gallery, to contrast the above named picture, with another on the same subject, and while engaged looking for something to compare with Church's masterpiece, I overheard a critique on one of Winter's clever ivorytypes. The party of connoisseurs found no fault with the portraits—they were considered complete—but one lady (a mantua maker) advanced the theory that a purple dress and a blue head-dress were entirely out of taste, as their colors "did no go together."

Now, for the information of my sex I would suggest that the Parisian mode of treating colors in dress is a scientific, as well as an artistic one.

There are three primary colors—red, blue and yellow—all others are made by compounds. Purple is a mixture of red and blue, therefore blue or red are equally appropriate as harmonious colors for trimmings or head-dresses to go with a purple dress.

I examined the portrait after the critics had gone, and found that the condemned articles of apparel were worn by a young lady of delicate blonde complexion, and the artist had, in my opinion, shown proper taste, and more discrimination than milliners in general, by bringing out the warm, sunny hue of youth, by adopting a blue head-dress, as a contrast, instead of detracting from it, by harmonious red.

Most of ladies know that a pale complexion is rendered ghastly by the adoption of blue bonnet trimmings, and those with a good color and fresh expression (myself among the number) are aware that these tints heighten their charms.

Now, Mr. Editor, I write this expressly for the benefit of milliners, as I have been "bored to death" by their assumptions of superiority and their theories of this or that color "going together"—losing sight, as they always do, of the reason—and their invariable recommendation of red to me, who am so rosy.

EMMA ROSEBUSH.

A DESERVING MOVEMENT.—We some time since gave a notice of the formation of several juvenile temperance societies, called Bands of Hope, by Mr. Frederick Hudson, late of Ireland, and Hon. Sec. of Irish Band of Hope Union. Mr. Hudson has been very successful here, having already organized these societies in the following schools: Foster Mission on Jefferson street, at the Armory, Owen Street Methodist Episcopal Church School, and at Edward's Chapel on Halsted street. In all five Bands, numbering over five hundred members. This gentleman is desirous of getting them started in every Sunday School in the city, and only needs the aid and co-operation of the Superintendents. Persons filling these positions will confer a favor by addressing Mr. F. Hudson, care of W. Hall & Co., box 143, and he will call upon them and make the necessary preliminary arrangements.

AUDUBON CLUB.—At a meeting of the Audubon Club, at their rooms on Monday night, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—Charles L. Wilson.
Vice President—Janvier Leduc.
Secretary—Henry H. Cushing.
Treasurer—George T. Abbey.
Directors—Daniel Thompson, Robert R. Clark, H. Gardner Litchfield, John H. Ross and Frank S. Gibbs.

It was unanimously decided that the Club procure a new and more commodious suite of rooms before the next meeting. A special assessment was levied upon members to meet outstanding liabilities. Afterward, S. Vernon and L. C. Hugunin were elected honorary members. The Club adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

JOY IS STILL AMONG US.—We are gratified to know that, Joy, the indefatigable ice man, is insuring to our citizens an abundance of that summer luxury, Crystal Lake ice, from Crystal Lake, McHenry county.

There are now arriving at the Ice Depot, on the grounds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, in this city, some three hundred tons daily. We noticed some of the blocks of ice which would weigh from five to eight hundred pounds, as clear as the crystal from which it derives its name. It is well worth going to see.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.—The colored citizens of Chicago hold a mass meeting at Knight's Hall, on Dearborn street this evening, to give a general expression of sentiment in behalf of the slave John Anderson, whom the Canadian authorities, upon a requisition, refused to deliver up to his master.

BANDS OF HOPE.—These juvenile temperance associations are fast gaining ground in this city, and bid fair to become useful as well as permanent institutions. A new Band was instituted at Edward's Chapel in the tenth ward, on Monday night, by C. J. Hull, Esq.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement exercises of Rush Medical College take place this evening at half past 7 o'clock, at the college lecture room, corner of Dearborn and Indiana streets. The valedictory will be given by Dr. Allen. The profession and public are cordially invited to attend.

ZOUAVE BENEFIT CONCERT.—This evening, let our readers remember, the U. S. Zouave Cadets take a benefit at Bryan Hall. Madame Fabbri, Herr Mulder, Signor Abelli, Mr. Julius Lumbard and a grand orchestra and chorus take part in the programme. Madame Fabbri will sing "Home, Sweet Home," the orchestra will give "Major Anderson's March," by A. J. Vaas, and the Cadets will go through a skirmish drill, introducing their peculiar movements, and the performance conclude with a novel rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner," in which Madame Fabbri and the Zouaves will appear. There will undoubtedly be a full attendance.

FOUNDATION OF A FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the French residents and those of French descent in Chicago, held at the Marine Bank building on the 23d inst., the French Vice Consul was called to the Chair, and after the adoption of the constitution of a French Benevolent Society, which had been previously submitted to their examination by a Special Committee, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—F. G. Bertrau.
Vice Presidents—J. Leduc, G. DeLoynes.
Treasurer—A. Spink.
Secretary—A. Fredin.
Committee—A. Bengley, D. Franchere, J. Coine, A. Schall, P. Rofinot, A. Peugnet, A. Andr, E. Aze.

Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes in large variety, at low prices, at Sargent's Pharmacy, corner Randolph and State.

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-days paper. mh-1y

LOOK HERE!—A widow lady, perfectly competent, wants a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Address, "HOUSEKEEPER," TRIBUNE office. fe26x3t

Rev. James Dixon will lecture at Bryan Hall on Tuesday evening. Subject—"Models of Mankind." Tickets 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of Union Park Baptist Sabbath School. fe25-3t

Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

For ANY operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Albaugh, No. 53 West Randolph st. ja26-3m

MARRIED.

In this city on the 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, D. G. Cook, by the Rev. Henry Cox, Mr. WILLIAM R. DANIELS of Iowa City, Iowa, to Mrs. LIBBIE S. COON.

DIED.

In this city on the 25th inst., of croup, WILLIAM H., only child of T. W. and Maria L. Harvey, aged 1 year and 24 days.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from their residence No. 110 West Harrison street.

In this city, Feb. 25th, MRS. SARAH CHAPMAN, (mother of Mrs. J. Wilde), aged 79 years.

Funeral from the residence of J. Wilde, 265 South Peoria street, at 2 P. M. Wednesday, the 27th.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.—Appeal for the Destitute from the New York City Committee.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, E. H. McCurdy, Morris Ketchum, G. C. Brown, Chas. W. Elliott, Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public the fact—that over 40,000 of our fellow citizens of Kansas are now in imminent danger of starvation. We have the evidence from all sources—from Gen. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Territorial Relief Committee, from the columns of nearly every newspaper there, of all shades of politics—from our own reliable agent who has just returned. There was no doubt of the misery, terrible, wide-spread, destructive.

We have evidence that whole families have already died of starvation, and that thousands more must lie down discouraged, and die of want and disease consequent upon it, unless prompt and thorough relief is at once supplied. Congress is now attempting to sustain the starving Indians, but our 40,000 fellow-countrymen—men women and children—can no longer get away from the desolation, nor borrow, nor beg. Their only dependence is upon us who have never known hunger. THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?

To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee as follows:

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison; W. W. Guthrie, Brown County; J. L. McDowell, Leavenworth; Rev. C. Reynolds, Lawrence; Rev. L. Bodwell, Topeka; ... B. Lines, Wabaunsee; F. P. Baker, ...; Rev. Wm. Bishop, Salina; Judge A. Spaulding, Jefferson County; J. C. Burnett, Bourbon County; J. C. Lambin, Butler County; Geo. M. Russell, Wyandott.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. C. POMEROY, Chairman; J. L. MCDOWELL, Rev. C. REYNOLDS, Rev. L. BODWELL, F. P. BAKER.
S. C. POMEROY, Corresponding Secretary.
G. H. FAIRCHILD, Treasurer.

Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, and at Atchison devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of all contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of Town Committees ... This organization is prompt, thorough and effective ... Money and clothing are needed from us ...

The names of our Committee appear at the head of this appeal and we hope will be sufficient to induce co-operation. Our Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts, on account of freights and purchases. We appeal to you all by every dictate of humanity, of honor, and of public good, to help us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.

FIRST—We ask individuals everywhere to contribute, and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.

SECOND—We appeal to all churches and organized bodies to act promptly, generously and efficiently.

THIRD—We urge upon every Governor of every State immediately to bring the matter to the attention of their Legislatures and people. ... It can only be furnished by State action. ...

We ask, therefore, every Legislature to do as they would have others do to them in like distress, and at once grant ample supplies.

All money sent to our Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New York City, will be gratefully acknowledged and effectively used.

All clothing should be sent to "GEN. POMEROY, Atchison, Kansas," and freight should be prepaid. fe19x2w

GIFFARD'S WATER INJECTOR. MESSRS. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.: The "Giffard Injector" is far ahead of anything yet invented for supplying steam boilers with water. MUCH SAFER, MORE DURABLE, and easier attended than any pump. ... EDWARD B. BOND, Eng'r Sugar Refinery. ... KLINE, GREELEY & CO., Manufacturers of Threshers and Corn Shellers. ... RAWSON & STREETER. ... WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 161 Lake street.

122 - - Clark Street - - 122
BILLIARD TABLE LAMPS,
KITCHEN LAMPS,
PARLOR LAMPS,
—AT THE—
Lamp and Oil Emporium.
CHAS. L. NOBLE.

GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless! FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, $40 AND UPWARDS. No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. LOOK AT OUR MACHINES Before Purchasing and Remember These Facts: We warrant every Machine and keep them in repair free of expense. These Machines make the Lock Stitch, which is alike on both sides of the fabric. ... MASON & EASTER, Sole Agents for the Northwest, 94 CLARK STREET, UNDER THE NEW SHERMAN HOUSE. Agents wanted in every town and city in the Northwest.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. ... [illegible]

PARTIES TROUBLED WITH ... [illegible]

New Advertisements.

O. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

BOY WANTED.—An active good Boy can find a permanent situation by inquiring at 71 Clark street. One familiar with a Saloon. fe27x3t

WANTED—A situation wanted by Michael Douglas as Coachman and Gardener, in which capacities will give full satisfaction. Have been in one employ over ten years in the City of Chicago. Can be seen at No. 24 Morgan street, between Adams and Monroe. fe27x3t

WANTED.—Five first-class Machinists. MURPHY & BOYD, 48 North Franklin street. fe27x3t

WANTED.—A good house, furnished house preferred, north of Harrison street and east of State. Address Box 2858. fe27x1w

WANTED.—A young gentleman wishes a furnished room in a private family with or without board. Address, J. P., Box 473 P. O. fe27x3t

WANTED.—A situation as book-keeper in some first-class house or bank, by a man who has had seven years experience in double entry book keeping. Engagement with present employers will expire in a few days. Best of references given. Address S. J. H., at this office. fe27x3t

LOST.—On Washington street, between Wabash Avenue and Clark street, a Porte-Monnaie and chain, containing a small sum of money, and a Chatelaine Pin. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to this office. fe27x1t

DOG LOST—Five Dollars Reward.—Strayed from the residence of the subscriber, yesterday afternoon, a small Black and Tan Puppy Dog, about two months old. Had on his neck when he left a small red patent leather collar. Answers to the name of "FRED." Whoever will return him to the owner will receive the above reward and no questions asked. DR. CADWELL, 93 Randolph street, cor. Dearborn. fe27x1t

STRAYED—From the premises of the corner of Ontario and Dearborn street, a BAY HORSE. Whoever will return him to 125 South Water street will be liberally rewarded. HUNTINGTON BROS. & VOGELL.

FOR SALE—A stock of well assorted Groceries and Fixtures in store complete, doing a business of from fifteen to eighteen thousand dollars per annum, and in good location on South side. The store now occupied can be leased. The above stock will be sold low, as the advertiser is retiring from business. Address Post Office Box 348, Chicago.

NOTICE.—Books for subscriptions to the Capital Stock (One Hundred Thousand Dollars) of the ... LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Will be opened at the Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., this sixth day of March, and kept open ten days, or until the whole amount is subscribed, when also applications for Life Policies will be received. E. T. Watkins, Thomas Church, J. B. Turner, E. Peck, H. Tuttle, C. B. Farwell, C. N. Holden and E. H. Hadduck, named in said Charter to open books.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Lake Forest Association will be held at the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, March 4th, at 7 o'clock. J. D. L...KE, Secretary.

SHOULDER BRACES. SHOULDER BRACES. SHOULDER BRACES. These appliances are used for Improving the Chest, and giving full play to the Lungs. Persons who have acquired a stooping position by following a sedentary occupation will experience great relief from the use of Shoulder Braces. We have perfected an article which answers admirably as a Shoulder Brace and Suspender Combined. We have also kept a full stock of the most approved kinds for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Boys. SMITH & DWYER, APOTHECARIES, 94 LAKE STREET, Opposite the Tremont House.

OUR BOOK AND PAMPHLET Printing is done on the celebrated bed and platen ADAMS PRESS, And the sheets are afterwards pressed smooth in HOE'S HYDRAULIC PRESS. Our customers therefore have the advantage of the very best of machinery known to the business. Large founts of type enable us to fill orders for this class of work promptly. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. P. PALMER, Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street. 20 CASES MERRIMAC PRINTS, 9¼ PER YARD. 20 BALES STARK SHEETINGS, 8¾ PER YARD. 25 BALES APPLETON SHEETINGS 8¾ PER YARD. 25,000 STARK MILL BAGS. 10,000 LEWISTON BAGS. —ALSO— All kinds of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Notions, Hoisery, &c. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS, BEDDING, FEATHERS, &c., AT WHOLESALE, At New York Cash Prices, Freight Added. P. PALMER, Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

SPRING GOODS AT RETAIL. The Largest Stock of Dry Goods west of New York. —ALSO— CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS, BEDDING AND FEATHERS. P. PALMER, Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

GUNNIES!!! GUNNIES!!! A Large Consignment of GUNNY BAGS, FOR SALE BY GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Nos. 205 and 207 South Water Street, Chicago.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The public and all persons interested are hereby notified that the late firm of HASKELL, BARKER & ALDRIDGE, of Michigan City, Laporte County, Ind., has been dissolved ... WITHOUT MY WRITTEN CONSENT. HIRAM ALDRIDGE. Michigan City, Ind., February 25th, 1861. N. B.—Frederick Haskell has notified the public ... HIRAM ALDRIDGE.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago. Call for a Pamphlet.

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.—A pure and reliable article, made from a superior quality of the Root by a new process which retains all the active principles of the Sarsaparilla. Prepared by J. H. REED & CO. Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake st.

ARNOLD'S INK.—A large stock of the GENUINE for sale wholesale and retail by J. H. REED & CO. Nos. 144 and 146 Lake street.

POCKET KNIVES.—A large assortment of FINE PATTERNS, Of Rodgers & Son's manufacture. J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street.

LIQUID RENNET—For preparing Curds and Whey and Cold Custards. For sale by J. H. REED & CO. Nos. 144 and 146 Lake street.

Amusements.

LIBERTY AND UNION NOW and Forever—One and Inseparable. LINCOLN AND HAMLIN. Grand Inauguration Ball, MARCH 4TH, 1861, AT SNELL'S HOTEL, Jefferson. G. C. MILLER, Proprietor. Cars leave Northwestern Depot at 7½ P. M. There will be a Bus in attendance at the Jefferson Station.

A GRAND BALL WILL BE held on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4TH, In honor of the Inauguration of the First Republican President of the United States, For which purpose both Halls of the Chicago Dancing Academy have been secured, affording ample accommodation for two hundred couples. Tickets, $1.50; which can be obtained at Higgins' Music Store, Briggs House, and F. Munson's Book Store 140 Lake street. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—A. D. Bradley, A. C. Hesing, Frank Lumbard.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Third night of the great Eccentric Comedian, MR. E. A. SOTHERN, Who has met with a brilliant reception by large and delighted audiences, who testify their admiration of his artistic merit by prolonged applause and shouts of laughter. THE LETTER ENCORED. He has received another from his Brother Sam. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27th, third night of the brilliant comedy of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, Which must shortly be withdrawn to make room for another attraction. Lord Dundreary ... Mr. E. A. Sothern. Asa Trenchard ... Mr. McVicker. In consequence of the length of the comedy, as acted by Mr. Sothern, no other piece will be performed. Mr. Sothern will shortly appear in his own creation of the "Kinchen" in the beautiful drama of the FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. ... Charles Gayler's successful sequel to the American Cousin, entitled "Our American Cousin at Home," or "Lord Dundreary Abroad." This comedy was written expressly for Mr. Sothern, and in it he personates two parts Dundreary and Sam. The performance will conclude with a Grand Dance by THE GALE SISTERS.

KINGSBURY HALL. THIODON'S MUSEUM OF ARTS. In consequence of the continued success of this Wonderful Exhibition, By the solicitation of many Clergymen, Teachers and others, Mr. Thiodon will continue the entertainment A SHORT TIME LONGER. In order to accommodate the different Schools and Families at a distance from the city, an Exhibition will be given every Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Evening performance at 8 o'clock. Admission ... 25 Cents. Children ... 15 Cents. Special arrangements will be made for the admission of Schools at reduced rates, when wishing to attend in a body. MR. C. C. PHILLIPS, Will introduce several New and Popular Songs and Ballads.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF ENGINE CO. NO. 9, On Friday Evening, March 1st, At Witkowsky Hall, corner Clark and Monroe streets. Tickets, $1.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Cor. of Madison and Clark Sts., Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night, for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

BRYAN HALL—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear. Ample ingress and egress—20 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. ... There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. ... Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls, and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

General Notices.

PERSONAL.—"Thomas McD., No. — Wabash Avenue," will find a letter in the Post Office for him. An immediate answer will oblige "Yes, 7 o'clock."

EMPLOYMENT—A respectable young man of good address can obtain steady employment by addressing Post Office Box 2479.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, In the City and Country. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 55 Clark street.

FOR EXCHANGE—An Improved Farm is wanted, for which a stock of Dry Goods will be exchanged on fair terms. Address "W." at the office of this paper, giving fair description of farm.

JAMES JOHN—Plain and Ornamental Plasterer, 61 Adams street, Chicago, Ill., wishes to inform the citizens of Chicago and State of Illinois, who have first-class buildings to complete the coming spring that he is prepared to furnish every variety of Ornamental Cornice and Center Pieces of the most elaborate design at astonishing low prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JAMES JOHN, P. O. Box 1179.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!—I have about 20,000 feet unassorted Lumber on dock, consisting of Stock Boards, Fencing and Flooring, and some Joist and Scantling. A large proportion of it is 12 ft. lengths. Will sell at a low price for cash or "short paper." S. A. IRISH, Lumber street, fourth yard south of Twelfth street bridge.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against Cook County are hereby notified to file the same with the undersigned on or before the first Monday of March next. C. B. FARWELL, Clerk. Chicago, Feb. 20th, 1861.

573 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED Prairie Land in Bureau County, Illinois, to exchange for a good Job Printing Office or Merchandize of a saleable quality. For particulars inquire of D. STONE, office No. 3 South Clark street, rooms Nos. 4 and 5, second floor, Chicago, Ill.

30 TONS DRIED PEACHES. 5 Tons Dried Apples. In store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by ... No. 1 Millard's Block, N. E. corner South Water and Clark streets.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Andrews T. Merriman, Horace M. Singer and Mancel Talcott, under the name and style of A. T. MERRIMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by A. T. Merriman, who alone is authorized to settle the business of the old firm. ANDREWS T. MERRIMAN, HORACE M. SINGER, MANCEL TALCOTT. Chicago, February 23d, 1861.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT exercises of RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE Will take place in the College, corner Dearborn and Indiana streets on Wednesday Evening, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Valedictory will be delivered by Dr. ALLEN. The public and the Profession are respectfully invited to be present.

WANTED—A Good Farm within a few hours by rail of Chicago, worth at present Prices from five to twelve thousand dollars. It must have good house and improvements, be on a public road near some flourishing town, and convenient to Depot. It must be well supplied with wood and water convenient to the dwelling, and have a good bearing orchard and other fruits. ... If the value is near the highest figure named, payment to be made by exchange of a New and Elegant First-Class City Residence, ... [illegible]

MUSIC BOOKS FOR TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—New Temperance Melodist, ... Published by DITSON & CO., Boston.

Chicago Tribune ADVERTISING SCHEDULE: The following are the Rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE: ... [illegible] ... All Transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE. All changes charged thirty cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE. $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. ... per Square for each subsequent month. ... per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 63 Lake street. SECOND-HAND AND NEW Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash Stands and House-Keeping Goods, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Feb. 28th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms No. 63 Lake street, a great variety of the following goods, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Furniture in Oak, Walnut, Mahogany and Rosewood, in almost every variety. ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET; Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock AT OUR SALESROOM. Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse with a fresh breast of milk. Apply to Dr. FREER, No. 234 Ontario street, between one and two o'clock P. M.

WANTED—Two First Class Dry Goods Salesmen that are acquainted with the city trade, to whom liberal wages will be paid. P. PALMER, 112, 114, 116 Lake street.

WANTED—A Girl to do General Housework. Good references required. Apply at No. 69 Clark street, in the Music Store.

WANTED—A Furnished House wanted, with eight or nine rooms, either completely furnished or with carpets and kitchen furniture. North Side, east of Dearborn street, preferred. Rent not to exceed $600 per year. Address Box 3911.

WANTED—A Small Furnished HOUSE, By a gentleman and wife, with no children, from the first of April for the summer. North Side preferred. Address, with particulars, Post Office Box 2336.

WANTED—By a young man 22 years of age, a situation as Book-Keeper or Salesman (or both) in any respectable business where he can be actively engaged. Dry Goods or Clothing preferred. Good references given. Address "T P," Post Office Box 614.

WANTED—To Merchant Tailors. Wanted, a situation as cutter by a competent man from the East. Address Box 920 Chicago P. O., for one week.

WANTED—A Girl with good references, to do general house work. Can apply at 163 Sangamon street, corner Jackson.

WANTED—To exchange 70 acres of good land, located at the Junction of the Galena and Chicago Union, Chicago, Burlington and Dixon Air Line Railroads, ... for a dwelling and lot ... Inquire of McDONALD & WINSLOW, 167 South Water street or address P. O. Box 3183.

WANTED—A Stock of DRUGS AND FIXTURES, For which the advertiser will pay part cash, and balance in good Illinois Land contiguous to the Illinois Central Railroad, in a thickly settled country. Address Box 1522 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A 15 to 25 Horse Power Engine and Boiler in exchange for 320 acres of Land, 40 miles from Chicago, on the C. B. & Q. R. R., one mile east of Lake Station. For particulars inquire of BAILIE & SEYMOUR, Commission Merchants, 188 South Water street, P. O. Drawer 6127.

WANTED.—An Ale Brewer of good character and ability to go to the country. Address, postage paid, Letter Box 757 P. O. or call at No. 9 Masonic Temple, Dearborn street, on M. A. BORKE, Attorney.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—The advertiser, who has had fifteen years experience in business, wants an engagement with some first-class house as Book Keeper, or Collector and Salesman, ... Reference satisfactory. Address D. CAMPBELL, P. O. Box 1949.

HEAD WAITER WANTED.—An experienced Head Waiter, who fully understands his business, and can come well recommended. None others need apply. For further information apply at Matteson House.

FARMER WANTED—To take charge of a large farm mostly cultivated. The applicant must be capable of managing the farm. Also of the live stock, and his wife is wanted to take charge of the dairy. For further particulars enquire of GEO. STEEL, corner South Water and La Salle streets, Chicago, Ill.

FINE STOCK.—The subscriber offers for sale the celebrated Morgan Stallion SHADRACH, out of Champion, and Draft Horse BLACK GOLIAH, out of Chester, imported from England in 1861. For terms, description, pedigree, &c., address JAMES E. ESTEY, Canton, Ohio, or WRIGHT & CURRIER, 164 Michigan street, Chicago.

TO BREWERS AND MALSTERS.—The advertiser, a Practical Brewer of thirty years experience, is desirous of an engagement as a Brewer or Malster. He is capable of taking the general management of a Brewery. Address J. P., care of P. O. Box 6093, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At No. 240 Lake St., HIDES, SHEEP PELTS AND WOOL, For all orders received, for which the highest market price will be paid. GRAVES & BARKER.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—The desirable Chambers, 73 Lake street, recently occupied by us. They are well adapted to the Millinery, Boot and Shoe or Clothing trade. Persons who desire to build up a good jobbing business will find this a good location. Rent low. BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers and Jobbers, 74 and 76 Lake street.

TO RENT—A Store and House, on West Lake street third house from Canal. Possession given at once. ... ALSO—Two suits of Rooms in the house corner of Clinton and Carroll streets, ... Apply to J. F. NORTON, 160 Washington street, Office number 6, or address P. O Box 4183.

TO RENT—A three-story English Basement Brick House, near Union Park, of easy access by Randolph or Madison street Cars. ... ALSO—To be rented on the 1st of May, several very pleasant Houses near Union Park. For particulars address Box No. 4183 Chicago Post Office, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 160 Washington street, Office No. 6.

TO RENT.—The Five Story Marble Front Store, No. 16 Lake street, the only store to rent in the large wholesale blocks on Lake street between State street and the great Central Depot. Possession given any time between February and May. Inquire at No. 16 Lake street, of E. SAWYER.

For Sale.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A forty horse power Engine and Boiler, one of Woodruff's Planing Machines, together with the machinery necessary for manufacturing sash, Doors and Blinds. Will sell for cash or on time, or will exchange for productive city property. Inquire at 249 Lake street, or address Post Office Box 1351.

PIKE'S PEAK.—For sale or exchange for other property in or about Chicago, several valuable claims in Gold-bearing Quartz and Silver Mines at Pike's Peak. Titles to these claims warranted genuine. Call at office No. 1 (up stairs) 126 Clark street, Chicago.

CORN SHELLER FOR SALE—One of King & Hunter's manufacture—new and in good running order. ... Also, a Portable Steam Engine of 4 horse-power, in good running order. Inquire of or address R. F. MARSH, 150 South Water street.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A fifteen to twenty horse power Engine and Boiler in good running order. Apply to GREY, MARSHALL & CO., No. 235 Lake street.

VESSEL FOR SALE.—A schooner, well found and in good repair, ... tons register. Classes B 1. Terms liberal. HINCKLEY & HANDY, No. 4 Board of Trade Buildings.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES LOTS AND LANDS In Chicago and vicinity. Apply to BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., 164 South Water street.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE. Owing to the ill health of the proprietor of one of the best Republican newspaper establishments in Western Illinois it is offered for sale at a great bargain. For particulars call upon or address H. A. PORTER, at the Chicago Type Foundry.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with front room, fire and good Board at 249 Washington street. American family, ...

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and Lady can find a suit of pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Also, two single rooms at 211 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—With pleasant front rooms, at 66 Adams street, between State and Clark streets.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, can be obtained by a few select boarders, at a desirable house on Michigan avenue. ... Address Post Office Box ...

Lost.

LOST—A Cameo Pin, white ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

THE LATE MOVEMENT.

The facts already before the country in relation to Mr. Lincoln's quiet and unexpected passage through Baltimore sufficiently justify his action in the mind of every prudent and patriotic citizen. Those yet to be told will place his conduct in such a light that even his enemies will carp no longer. We wait for them patiently, content, meanwhile, to endure the small witticisms and malevolent jibes of those who, not personally distinguished for courage, are quick to suspect the want of courage in others.

Mr. Lincoln is a man of undoubted nerve. He has been often enough tried to determine that point. No one of his acquaintances has ever suspected that he could be driven from the pursuit of the right by threats of personal violence. But he would have been a fool to have rushed into the jaws of danger, from which there was no probable escape, on a point of etiquette or ceremony; or for the carrying out of an unimportant programme, to have risked the chances of intensifying sectional animosity, and hopelessly ruining the peace of the country. He had not alone his own life to care for; but the interests of the Republic—of every man, woman and child in it—hang more or less completely on his movements. His death by violence now would be the foundation of a civil war, which all true patriots are striving to avert; and a disgrace in the eyes of the world, from which the country would not soon have recovered. The reasons, then, which are urged for the hardihood which no private individual would have displayed, are the very reasons which justify his prudence.

We say nothing about the advice that was tendered him from such men as Governor Hicks, General Scott, and Senator Seward; but we are willing to put their actual knowledge and their care for Mr. Lincoln's honor against the baseless suspicions and foul innuendoes of the men who are cackling over the results of the counsels which these distinguished gentlemen saw fit to give. It is possible that they may have been deceived—that there is no fire in the spot whence so much smoke has issued—that the rowdies of Baltimore are not secessionists of the most intense malignity—that Mr. Lincoln's life has never been threatened, and that the slavery propagandists everywhere are the gentlest of doves; but that, acting upon the advice which came to him from sources entitled to much respect, Mr. Lincoln was wise, there can, among men not consumed by partisan hate and malice, be but one opinion. Feeling the responsibility resting upon him in view of the condition of the country, caring as he does care for those nearer and dearer to him than the honors of office, engaged by every consideration of honor not to put his life needlessly in jeopardy until the demands which the country have made upon him are satisfied—to have refused to avoid the dangers pointed out—dangers of which he could know nothing except by information—would have been nothing but madness—an unpardonable disregard of the wishes of devoted friends, of the demands of his official position, and of the duties of husband and father. Considerations like these, not a craven fear of the clubs or pistols of the rowdies, are unquestionably those which determined his act. That he yielded up an ovation from reluctant Baltimoreans in obedience to them, is only evidence of the wisdom which makes him prefer the safety and peace of the country to any honors heaped upon himself.

All the accounts which have reached us, concerning this matter, are to be taken with many grains of allowance; that rigmarole from the New York *Times* especially—unfortunately the first public explanation of the event—is unworthy of credit. That ABRAHAM LINCOLN should have avoided a certain train because he feared that it might be thrown off the track down a precipice and smashed up, and then should have counselled his wife, his sons, and his nearest personal and political friends to have taken passage on it, to meet the fate he shunned—is a thing too preposterous to be discussed. He is not that manner of man. A few days or few weeks will shut the mouths of his revilers and turn their blame into praise. Mr. Lincoln's friends are already content.

MORRIS OF ILLINOIS.

Hon. ISAAC N. MORRIS, of Illinois, in his able report on the Floyd robbery, says that the committee "are constrained to express their conviction that, behind the "events which have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of the "transactions which have been described, "is a *purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful* and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to "the scheme now partially exposed." Exactly. Mr. Morris means that there has been a purpose, long ago concocted, and carefully preserved, to impoverish the Treasury, and then break up the Government. Events have proved that it was "powerful," and all men fear that it may yet prove to be "efficient." Now what does Mr. Morris propose to do about it? How will he punish the men who have been engaged in this nefarious plot? How could he preserve the integrity of the Government that has been thus treacherously assailed? When last heard from, he was contemplating a shower of rose-water, a wetting of bon-bons, a hurricane of paper pellets, provided the use of these was not to be called "coercion." From his premises, has he not arrived at a lame and impotent conclusion. Reduce his policy to the conduct of smaller communities and neighborhoods, and all law would be at an end. Mr. Morris has too much sense to stand long in this position.

SCOTT AND TWIGGS.

The treachery of Brigadier General David E. Twiggs and his surrender of the public property in Texas into the hands of the secessionists, reminds us again of the debt which the country owes to the loyalty and firmness of Gen. Scott. Gen. Twiggs, after Scott and Wool, is the highest officer in the American Army. But a few years, his life being spared, would have elapsed before, by the observation of the law of seniority, he would have stepped into the Lieutenant General's place. Time begins to press heavily upon Gen. Scott's head, and in the natural course of events hardly a decade can go by before he will take his place in history as one of the benefactors of his race. Gen. Wool is considerably the senior of Twiggs, and in all human probability would have made way, by death, for his promotion. But two gallant, and these of feeble tenure, between the traitor and the command he covets. It is fortunate that he showed his true colors and marched off before he had the power to debauch the army under his orders. It is doubly fortunate that he was not at this time in the place of the old Roman who has saved the Republic.

THE NEW LOAN.

The readers of the TRIBUNE have not forgotten that in the early part of Mr. Buchanan's administration, a large portion of the public debt was purchased *upon maturity*, at a rate sometimes as high as *sixteen per cent. premium*. They will not now forget that the same Administration, in its latter days, is selling the bonds of the Government at ten per cent. discount—or the trifling difference of twenty-six per cent. in favor of the speculators. Recent events will reconcile the country to the apparent loss, because it is now evident that [illegible]

THE ONLY METHOD.

There are many schemes before the country for saving the Union from present perils, but thus far we have seen none for its preservation. Of what avail is it to avert the danger of immediate dissolution without providing security against the recurrence of the same threats of disruption which now impend over us? In the seceding States the right to nullify federal laws and withdraw from the Union is boldly asserted and acted upon. The claim, if tolerated, is fatal to any Union; and the first thing to be done is to deny it and then make the denial good. So long as this remains to be done, it is folly to talk about compromises. The Union itself is worthless if this radical, fundamental heresy is to stand. Already the mischief it has worked is little less than irreparable. It has rendered our own people distrustful of the perpetuity of the government. That distrust, if confirmed, will prove fatal to progress, to everything which makes a nation prosperous and great. Capitalists will not dare to engage in any important enterprises, improvements and industry will languish, manufactures stop, public works fall into decay, and blank ruin and desolation brood over the country as they now do over hapless Mexico. Nor will the effect abroad be any less disastrous. We shall, as a government, have neither credit with capitalists nor standing with cabinets. From a first-class power in the world, we shall sink at once into insignificance, and be at any time at the mercy of any one of the great powers of Europe. This will be the case even if we seem to save the Union by a compromise. It will be the case if we fail to save it for lack of due effort to put down rebellion and punish treason. The only way possible to place this government, not only in the eyes of the world but of ourselves, where it stood twelve months ago, is by firm and vigorous exercise of its powers upon those who have undertaken to destroy it. Its ability to maintain itself against internal foes must be clearly and unmistakably vindicated. And this must be done without compromise or concession in the face of menace. If it is not, then it had better not be done at all. Far better than this would it be to permit the disaffected part to slough entirely off, and from the States that remain loyal to constitute a government which shall be able to maintain its integrity, command the confidence of its own citizens, and secure the respect of the world. The worst feature, by far, of our present troubles is the fact that there are men in the country, occupying the position and having the reputation of statesmen, who believe we can escape from them through compromise. A more fatal mistake could not be made. Compromise can only aggravate our troubles and render adjustment more difficult hereafter, if not, indeed, impossible. Let us look these facts in the face, and meet the emergency like men.

Mr. Lincoln's Journey.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HARRISBURG, Pa, Feb. 22—11 P. M.

The journey of the President-elect from New York to this city covers his brief visit to the State Capital of New Jersey and the great ovation of the Philadelphians, together with numberless little incidents that have constituted features of his reception by the people of the sections he has traversed. One thing should be noted as most clear and distinct: the firm Union tone of these communities, and their expressed determination to stand by the Constitution at all hazards. The first question for which an answer is sought seems to be, Has the incoming Chief Magistrate backbone and grit, and will he stand fast? Every indication that he will do so is hailed with vast enthusiasm. Thus one of the most exciting scenes of the trip on Thursday, was when in the New Jersey House of Representatives Mr. Lincoln said "It may be necessary to put the foot down firmly," the applause was tremendous, and to the question which followed, "If am right will you stand by me?" went up a loud and many voiced "Aye!"

At Philadelphia a beautiful and impressive affair was the raising of a superb flag on old Independence Hall, which took place on Friday morning, as your dispatches have already informed you. The occasion furnished the theme of a most appropriate and happy reference in Mr. Lincoln's Harrisburg speech.

As Mr. Lincoln drew the flag to the mast head it still remained in a ball and did not unroll, and fears were expressed lest it would require to be lowered; but just as it touched the block, one vigorous shake of the halyards by Mr. Lincoln, loosened the folds and they spread gloriously out in the bright sunlight of the morning amid a great shout of freemen.

At many of the brief stops, where large crowds had been gathered, cheers have been given for "no concession, no compromise." It has been blazoned on flags and banners, and borne aloft in the throng. Men have pressed through the throng at the rear of the car, to say, "God bless you, Mr. Lincoln; stand firm, and don't compromise."

Philadelphia did herself honor in the glorious reception she gave Mr. Lincoln. The crowd was immense; and the zeal displayed something remarkable, and the same tone as above referred to was widely apparent in the remarks of the crowd, in the cheers they gave for the Constitution, the Union and "no compromise." The run from Philadelphia to Harrisburg was made in excellent style. The President left the cars only on one occasion, and that during the half hour's stop at Lancaster.

The people of Jimmy Buchanan's town were out in force, and made a splendid affair of the inch of time allotted them. Mr. Lincoln was received by a military escort, and attended to a balcony opposite the depot, whence he addressed the crowd.

It is a wonderfully rich region traversed by the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, rich broad farms on either side throughout its whole extent, and no waste land. The price of these farms ranges from fifty to two hundred dollars per acre, and the homesteads show ample farm-houses and spacious barns and sheds, all neatly kept. And the Republican cause is fast anchored here. As we swept along through old Chester, in gallant John Hickman's district, a fellow traveler, pointing to the broad landscape which dotted for miles away with the homes of the "unbought farmers" of the Pickaway Valley, said that of all the farms in that immediate vicinity, not one was owned by a Democrat."

These farmers are right to man. They rode miles to swell the crowds at the stopping places on our route. They sent hearty "God bless you" after the President's train. And this feeling of strong devotion to the Union and our institutions as they are found a noble culmination at Harrisburg.

The finest military display yet seen on the route, awaited us here, and a magnificent demonstration it was. The telegraph will have informed your readers of the leading points of this reception. Harrisburg is full to overflowing. For weeks past accommodations have been engaged by persons from all parts of the State desirous of attending this reception.

The three speeches of welcome made respectively by the Governor of the Old Keystone, Gov. Curtin, President Palmer of the State Senate, and Speaker Davis of the House, have the ring of true metal in them, and chime in well with that of Mr. Lincoln's responses. Every allusion in either of these which was of a nature to urge or foreshadow firmness in the incoming Administration was sure to "bring down the house." In his allusion to the military display of the ovation, which was as I have said a most noble one, the President spoke well and feelingly, and in a most manly tone, and there was something in earnest when these representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, her Chief Executive and the heads of both branches of her Legislature, pledged the means and men of the State in behalf of the Union and the laws.

A special and peculiar interest has attached to this occasion from the circumstance that to-day is Washington's Birthday. Following the reception at the State House, Hon. Mr. Palmer President of the Senate delivered a most able and patriotic oration in honor of the anniversary of the Father of his Country.

The tone and temper of these Pennsylvanians is unmistakable, and woe to the public man who betrays them. On the question of the Union as it is, and the enforcement of the laws they are shoulder to shoulder, and will bury fathoms deep the man who trifles with the sacred trusts of the people. Lately, on the question of appointing Peace Commissioners, Speaker Davis came down to the floor of the House and supported the measure in a vigorous speech. Said he: "This is the last and only apology I am willing Pennsylvania shall offer for being Republican."

Mr. Lincoln's visit to Eastern and Western Pennsylvania have done good. They have given the people a personal interest in their man, and they find him to be whole-souled and true, and on the other hand he has their unmistakable assurance that the people will stand by him for the Union and the laws, not in a spirit of hostility but from a love of right and a willingness to [illegible]

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Peace Conference—Guthrie's Proposition—A Constitutional Convention the only Remedy—New Mexico—The Secessionists Alarmed—The Virginia Convention—[illegible]—Affairs at Fort Sumter—[illegible] of Major Anderson—About [illegible].

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1861.

This is one of the national holidays. Congress is not in session. Business is suspended; flags fly from all the hotels and public buildings, and there is to be a grand parade of the federal and volunteer troops.

The Peace Conference are in secret session, and expect to reach a vote on the Guthrie slave code propositions. The doughfaces and secessionists are laboring hard to force the Convention to a vote. Political capital is their sole object. They want to create an issue for the benefit of the broken and demoralized Democracy, and for the disunionists of the border States. It is possible that a bare majority may vote for the Guthrie slave code. The Rhode Island and New Jersey delegates, appointed under pro-slavery auspices, and a few doughfaces from other free States, added to the solid vote of the slave States, may constitute a majority of the Convention. But who cares for a proposition secured by such means? Congress will pay no attention to it, and the Legislatures of the free States will treat it with contempt. The Republicans have proposed to join in a recommendation for the calling of a National Convention.

If the grievances of the border States cannot be removed by Congressional action, as they allege, it can only be done by a Constitutional Convention. If the Constitution needs revising, let the whole people of the United States have a voice in making the changes. The offer is certainly a fair and honorable one. The secessionists object that too much time will be consumed before such a Convention can be convened. It may take a year, they say. Suppose it does. So serious a thing as the revision of the Constitution of the United States requires deliberation and not precipitation. It was not made in a day, nor should it be changed in the midst of a panic. If the border States care so little for the Union that they will not remain in it long enough to assemble a Constitutional Convention, they are past cure. If the spirit of disunion has such a gripe on them as is represented, nothing can be done to avert "the deep damnation of their taking off." They are beyond salvation, and the North should not be kept in suspense in relation to their intentions. The proposition of the Republicans is a complete answer to all allegations that they are afraid to submit the sectional issues to the people for settlement. If their offer be declined, the boot will be placed on the other leg. Mr. Seward is openly in favor of such a Convention, and it is reported that Mr. Lincoln regards the proposition favorably and considers it the best mode of disposing of the whole trouble.

The steps taken by the Legislature of New Mexico to call a Convention in May next to form a Constitution, to be ratified in September, and presented to Congress in December, have given great offense to the secessionists and their Northern allies, as it destroys their political capital and leaves them bare and naked for an issue. If New Mexico should be admitted as a State into the Union next winter, that would sweep all the territory South of 36 deg. 30 min. out of the hands of the proslavery agitators. What pretext could they then allege for dissolving the Union? The territorial question would be settled and foreclosed upon them, and they would starve to death for want of political food. This is the reason why the Corwin-Adams Compromise in the house meets with so much opposition and little favor at the hands of the secessionists and their Northern allies. It proposes that Congress shall pass an enabling act, authorizing the people of New Mexico to proceed forthwith to frame a Constitution, and come into the Union, with or without slavery, as they shall see proper. But this Compromise is not acceptable; first because it would destroy the capital in trade of the disunionists and strip them of all pretext for making war on the Union. 2d. It would leave their Northern allies in as pitiable a plight as themselves, and deprive them of the darling issue of advocating a Slave Code Compromise to *save the Union*. And lastly, they fear that New Mexico would form a Constitution prohibiting slavery, and come into the Union as a free State. If that should happen, how would the South be able to extend slavery over the future acquisitions of territory from Mexico?

An objection made to the holding of a National Convention is, that before it could be assembled New Mexico might be in the Union; and then what would become of them for want of grievances? What changes could be made in the Constitution that would be of any use to them? The truth is the secessionists and their northern allies are caught on the horns of a dilemma.

What I have frequently written concerning the Virginia Convention is being verified. The disunionists *per se* and the conditional disunionists who control it have but a paper partition separating them. Eastern Virginia longs to join the Southern Confederacy, and is only held back by the more loyal and less negro-afflicted people west of the mountains. As a sample of the prevailing tone of the Convention, resolutions were yesterday introduced which were received with favorable manifestations setting forth 1st. That the allegiance which the citizens of Virginia owe to the General Government, *is subordinate* to that due to Virginia, and that it may be lawfully withdrawn whenever she deems it her duty. 2d. That Virginia recognizes no authority in the Federal Government to enforce its laws in States which have seceded. 3d. That she will regard any attempt to enforce them as acts of coercion and equivalent to a declaration of war to be resisted at every hazard, and to the last extremity. 4th. That seven States having withdrawn from the Union, the government of the United States ought to acknowledge their independence!

Those resolutions state the sentiments of the slaveholders of eastern Virginia, who control public opinion in that section. For the fiftieth time, I ask the doughfaces of Illinois and the West, who are howling themselves hoarse for the passage of some degrading compromise, what possible good can it do, in the face of the positions laid down in the Virginia resolutions? Pass the Crittenden Slave Code, and the Government is still met with violence, its authority defied, and its laws resisted. The right of secession is still contended for. The menace is still held out. The independence of the rebels is still demanded. While Virginia and other border States stand by these positions, it is a gross insult to ask the North to make concessions, and it would be disgraceful and cowardly to the last degree to proffer them. The events of each recurring day are demonstrating the utter folly of "compromises" as a remedy for the existing troubles.

The belief prevails that Fort Sumter will be attacked before the 4th of March; but certainly not later than that date. Gen. Scott has information that the assault will commence at noon of March 4th. At the latest advices Major Anderson was lying ill. His disease is pneumonia. A physician from Charleston was attending him. Should his sickness continue, it will interfere very seriously with the defense of the Fort. All questions concerning the Forts and other Federal property in the hands of the rebels has been referred to the Montgomery Government. But South Carolina is dissatisfied with the policy of Davis, and will commence the attack the moment Old Buck's administration ceases to exist. The Government have considerable preparations made for the reinforcement of the Fort. The news of the attack will be the signal for the movement of assistance to Anderson, and then the fighting will commence in earnest.

The fire-eating President of the Cotton Confederacy is expected to march to the aid of the rattle snakes with all the copper heads he can muster. The question may then have to be settled whether Fort Sumter will be taken and the garrison massacred, or Charleston burnt and the rebels dispersed, and the majesty of the American Government vindicated. One side or the other must back down. Either the Government must succumb or the insurgents must. Charleston is probably the best place that could be selected for the settlement of the dispute, and a solution of the question "whether we have a government" obtained. During this struggle, what will become of the compromise rag-men who are cutting so large and ridiculous a figure at present? What will become of their slave-code schemes and other base conspiracies against the Constitution and the rights of the North? Like Othello, their occupation will be gone.

CHICAGO.

INDIANAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Old Soldiers Meeting—Democracy Discomfited—Affecting Scene—Meeting of Bogus Union Men—Republicans ruled out—Illinois Canal—The Calumet Feeder Dam, Etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25, 1861.

The past week has been one of great political interest on account of the effort of the Democracy to make political capital by bogus Union Meetings, Old Soldiers' Meetings, etc., in all of which efforts they have, however, signally failed.

The meeting of the Old Soldiers of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war, was a decided damper on the Democracy. They had said that the Union men could talk, but when the fighting came not one of them would be found to respond to the call of their country, and that it was the Democratic party, and those who were now opposed to enforcing the laws by coercive means, who had always done the fighting for the country. So to prove this, they procured a call for the Old Soldiers, on the same day that they called their Crittenden-Democratic-Constitution-tinkering Convention. But how the affair slipped from their hands, the following resolutions will show:

We, the soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the subsequent wars, hereby resolve—

1. That we *protest against any change in the Constitution* of the United States to conciliate traitors of any section whatever; and that we maintain that treason should be put down in all parts of our common country—thereby verifying the fact that we have a government equal to any on earth, and to sustain which we have heretofore exposed our lives.

* * * * * *

3. That we will throw ourselves into the front ranks to meet treason in any section of our country, to sustain the flag of the Republic and the Government as now organized.

4. That we will, irrespective of party, sustain the President of the United States in the execution of the laws, as it would have been our duty to have sustained any other Presidential aspirant who might have been constitutionally elected in the late Presidential canvass.

These strong and patriotic resolutions were passed by the following decisive vote:

	Ayes.	Noes.
Soldiers of the war of 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soldiers of the Mexican war	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]ering sight to see the gray headed patriarchs of a former generation, urge those of to-day to stand by the Union and the Constitution as it is, and during the stirring appeal by Dr. Gordon, of the Mexican war, there was hardly a dry eye in the hall. When he spoke of what they had suffered for the Union as it is, and when he told what they were yet willing to do, old, infirm men, rose to their feet and grasping each other by the hand, cried aloud. One, whose voice was heard above the rest, said, "that means me." It was a glorious sight, worth living an age to see. Next morning the Democratic organ of this city briefly spoke of the meeting, saying:

"We were furnished with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, but the press upon our columns prevents us publishing them."

There were no words of sympathy for traitors in those resolutions, and they must be suppressed. Nothing but reconstruction, new Constitution, no enforcement of the laws, and dissolution or concession, find a place among men who desire to enslave a whole people to advance their own private and selfish ends.

The bogus Union meeting was a slim affair. Private circulars were issued to leading Democrats throughout the State, advising them to call meetings and send delegates, so as to prevent Republicans from coming in and taking possession of the concern, as they might if it had been a mass meeting. They found, on coming together, that instead of a Union Convention, they had a Democratic caucus, nearly every delegate being an old and well tried Breckinridge man. Fearing that fact might go to the public, they voted down a proposition to call the roll of delegates, and a proposition to vote by counties, but none but those who were in favor of yielding to the demands of traitors in open rebellion were allowed to speak or participate.

The meeting was presided over by W. K. Edwards of Vigo, (Know Nothing,) but the business was done entirely by Ex-Gov. Hammond, Hendricks, defeated candidate for Governor, Ex-Attorney General McDonald, Ex-Member of Congress Buskirk, Slack, Ray, Edson, Dobbins, Stottsenburgh and Packard, members of the Legislature—all Democrats. The only Republican whose voice was heard was Mr. Fraser of Kosiusko, who, to try the nature of the meeting, undertook to explain how his people felt, when Hammond, McDonald and others, rose to their feet, demanding by what right he attempted to speak. He coolly replied, "because he was for the Union." "But," said they, "are you for the Crittenden concession." "Not exactly," said Fraser. "Then set down," was the order, but he did not choose to sit down, and the fun went on. "Put him out;" "Dry up;" "D——d Black Republican;" "Throw him into the pit," were the mild expressions of that lovely crowd, while Fraser attempted to explain that he was willing to give his life for the Union. The Chair ordered him to sit down, to prevent violence to the person of the only man who dare speak for the Constitution of the Fathers as it is.

I see that you are urging the enlarging and deepening of the Michigan and Illinois Canal. In connection with that I can give you as another argument why it should be speedily done; that is the growing feeling and determination of the Indiana people to have the nuisance of the Calumet feeder dam abated. This dam, which is located at Blue Island, feeds a large level of the canal, and it is almost impossible for the canal to do without it. The dam overflows more than 40,000 acres of the richest lands in Lake county, and the same in Porter county in this State, rendering it unfit for cultivation and making the country unhealthy. In 1856 the people of Lake county commenced cutting a channel from the river through to the lake, above the dam, but a law was procured that winter, by lobby influence, giving the canal a right to maintain the dam and use the water for six years, when an injunction was served upon the people of Lake county, stopping the work on the ditch. The law referred to was repealed in the winter of 1858, and now a bill is pending appropriating money, and another giving the Attorney General authority to commence a suit in the United States Court for the removal of the dam. If it is not removed, the people are determined to cut the ditch and let the water into the lake, leaving the dam and feeder dry, unless they see some prospect of being relieved in a few years by the proposed improvements.

There is a vast amount of work to do in the Legislature, and but little done. The Appropriation bill, the Apportionment bill, Revenue bill and Military bills are yet to pass, besides others of great importance, and but two weeks remain, with a very captious minority, who work all the time possible, calling the ayes and noes and offering amendments only to be voted down.

The ten per cent. Interest bill which was before the House, failed; but a bill repealing all laws relating to usury passed in its stead, and will probably pass the Senate.

Yours, NORTHWEST.

What the Women of the North are Thinking.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I write to beg you to let your powerful journal do its work in rousing up the North to a sense of its own dignity. What! are Northern women to believe that there can be no existence for the North apart from the South? that among all our fathers, husbands, and brethren there are none fit to guide the State? that the North is *afraid* to undertake the charge of its own future? Revolutionary blood runs in my veins, and every woman of the North who has a drop of such believes that the North can take care of itself. Compromise! What for? That we may be open to the insults of the South a few years longer? What do thirty-two thousand people in Boston want the old Union saved for? That the next Massachusetts Senator may be killed outright by some Southern ruffian? What do petitions from the free States beg to have "something done to save the Union" for? That their native-born citizens, forgetting that the South is, after all, an enemy's country, may still go down there to be insulted, robbed, tarred and feathered and hung?

There is a far more glorious destiny in store for the free States, than the old Union with its incubus of slavery could ever achieve. LET US HAVE A NOBLE, GLORIOUS, FREE NORTHERN CONFEDERACY. Let the South go and welcome. They hate us and proclaim the fact. The fraternal regard, which they despise, will find a happier outlet in Canada, whose people are equally our relatives and far more our friends. The sympathies of the world will be with us and we shall be accorded a proud place among nations.

Yes,—honor, liberty, and principle are of more value than even "The Union." You have already stated this truth, and your journal leads the mind of the Northwest. Do preach it again and again. Are those eighteen free States to stand shivering and shuddering any longer, while *any* State with dilatory, pompous importance, pronounces its "ultimatum?" Let the free States accept the crisis forced upon them, and announce *their own* ultimatum. Tell the men of the North that their wives, sisters and daughters believe that Northern men are capable of guiding the Northern States, and of forming therefrom a free, proud, independent nation. Tell them that such a "Union" will be, not merely as strong, but *stronger* than the old government which has been so shaken, and that to be a member of it, will be a far prouder position than to belong to such a Union as Mr. Buchanan has made of us. Say to them, in our name, "O men of the North! why will you not believe in yourselves and in God?"

A NORTHERN WOMAN.

Another Old Book.

KENOSHA, Feb. 25, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I perceive in your paper some queries about the antiquity of the "*oldest book.*" This is to inform you that Elder Jason Lathrop of this place has a copy of Menster's quarto edition of the Hebrew Bible, printed in Basle in MDXXXVI (1536). Of the antiquity of this book there is no doubt. F.

An Act to Prevent Illegal Voting at Elections.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly.

SECTION 1. That to constitute residence under the election laws of this State a person shall have resided in the election precinct or district for the term of sixty days, and no person shall be entitled to vote at any election under the laws of this State, excepting under charters for cities or incorporated towns unless he shall have actually and in good faith resided in the election precinct or district in which he offers his vote, for sixty days immediately preceding such election, any law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to all the fines, penalties, and punishments that are now provided by law for illegal voting.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

SHELBY M. CULLOM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved Feb. 22, 1861. RICHARD YATES, Governor.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss: I, O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an Enrolled Law, now on file in my office. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this 22d day of February, A. D. 1861. O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

An Act to Provide for the Interest on the State Debt.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to assess annually upon the taxable property in this State, in addition to all other taxes, a sum sufficient and no more with the interest fund, if any in the State Treasury, to pay the interest on the State debt upon which interest is legally payable, which said sum shall be assessed and collected, said assessment not to exceed one and one-half mills on each dollar of taxable property.

SEC. 2. The fund thus collected shall be denominated the *Interest Fund*, and shall be applied to the payment of interest on the State debt and for no other purpose whatsoever.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of January, 1862.

SHELBY M. CULLOM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved February 22, 1861. RICHARD YATES, Governor.

More New York Vessels Seized at the [illegible].

SAVANNAH, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861.

Gov. Brown seized yesterday the ship Martha J. Ward, bark Adjuster, and brig Harold, all belonging to citizens of New York. They will be detained until the arms are delivered up by the State of New York.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

CHAMPAIGN, Feb. 25, 1861.

SPRING WHEAT.

The normal condition of wheat is that of a biennial, and to produce it in the greatest perfection it must be so grown. *Spring wheat is but an artificial variety produced by a change of culture.*

WHEREIN IT DIFFERS.

It contains more gluten and less starch; the bran is thicker; and a given number of pounds will not produce as much flour where the wheat is of the same apparent quality, by from three to six per cent. The flour is not as soft, and in baking requires more working to prevent the loaves from spreading. These are points that have become well established.

HOW TO CHANGE WINTER INTO SPRING WHEAT.

Sow late in the fall so that the winter wheat will sprout but not send up shoots, or during a warm spell in winter, so as to swell the wheat and expand the germ, with a sharp frost afterward. Of this crop, sow in the next spring and you have spring wheat, that is, an annual instead of a biennial.

TIME OF SOWING AND ITS EFFECTS.

Until within a few years it has been the practice in the culture of spring wheat, to sow it rather late in the spring, at least after the ground is in condition to plow. The crop being matured in the heat of the summer, it becomes coarse, the bran is very thick, the flour hard and coarse, like that of barley, and containing a large excess of gluten. The dough is too open in its texture to rise well and the bread is heavy, dark colored and unpalatable. These drawbacks in its quality, together with the less yield of flour, make it of less value and unpopular. We can well remember when it was considered impossible to make good bread from spring wheat flour. Have our millers become more expert in the grinding, or have our wives discovered some new process of baking, that its value and popularity have been so much enhanced? We answer, neither of these to any great extent, not sufficient to account for this surprising difference, *but it is the difference of culture.* We have before said that spring wheat was artificial. Now the nearer we grow it to its normal condition, the more will it approach to its congenor in quality for food. It will be seen at a glance that early seeding will make the nearest approach to that condition. The seed will sprout and throw up its shoots, when a sudden freeze will check its growth sometimes for weeks, and this hybernation answers to the wintering of the winter wheat; and the consequence is that the quality of the flour is but a small remove from the best quality of winter wheat. In fact, it is often difficult to tell the difference, and dealers and bakers often resort to the water test to detect it. Spring wheat, under all circumstances, is more clammy, and will take up less water in the working. The Mediterranean, Black Sea and other spring wheats that have been introduced from time to time on account of the hardness of the straw to enable them to withstand the wevil and other insects, but at the same time producing a coarse, inferior flour, have become so much improved that they are scarcely recognized as the same. By early sowing they have been brought back near their normal condition, and hence the great improvement in the quality of the flour. Millers no longer complain of the hardness of the grain and the small yield. The "Fife," or as it is sometimes called the Scotch club, is becoming popular as it becomes improved by the process of early sowing that our farmers now so universally practice. Twenty years ago, the farmer who would sow a crop of spring wheat with the expectation of selling it, was laughed at; it might do for family use, but would never sell, and even some years later the difference between winter and spring wheat in the market was from twenty to twenty-five cents on the bushel, and generally dull sale at that; in fact, there were few who would purchase it at all, and when they did, it was in exchange for goods. The buyers used to mix it with winter, and for a long time "Chicago mixed" was a by-word for all that was scandalous in the wheat trade. Gradually the practice of early seeding was adopted, when it became almost impossible to detect good samples of spring wheat from that of winter, and the oat and chess test was generally adopted; but some of our farmers adopted the plan of swimming out the oats by the use of strong brine, and mixing in a small quantity of chess, when the cheat was successful. PLOWING IN THE FALL AND EARLY SEEDING has been the philosopher's stone by which this change has been effected, and now the price of spring wheat is but a few cents below that of winter. We do not expect they will ever approach each other, but the difference will be but nominal. We do not claim that perfection is yet reached, for the time has been too short as yet to fully fix the character of this artifical grain; but a few years will have passed before winter wheat will be a curiosity in the land. Not that it is less valuable, but that spring wheat can be so much more cheaply grown.

EARLY RIPENING.

Wheat is impatient of a hot, burning sun, and aside from the reason before given, should be sown early so as to bring the crop forward during the long, cool days of spring, that it may ripen before the sun shall have gained its fierce meridian heats which so often lays out the crop with the dreaded rust. For this reason the Canada Club has become popular, as it ripens a week to ten days before any other variety that we have sown—the Fife is about a week later. They closely resemble each other in growth, being white chaff, beardless varieties. It is a characteristic of all bearded wheat to give the flour a slight tinge of yellow. This is more marked in spring than in winter varieties. Some millers aver that this is characteristic of all spring wheat, but in this they are mistaken. It is too often the case that bald and bearded spring wheat is mixed in with early and late varieties. This is all wrong. Wheat should be as carefully sorted as early and late peas or potatoes; for if they ripen at different times the early grains will shatter out, and where the growth of some is stronger than others, the strong will crowd out the weak, and thus the crop will show a portion of shrivelled grain. So of bearded and bald, the bearded will give the yellow tinge to the whole crop.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO THE ACRE AND CULTURE.

In sowing broadcast, from one and a half to two bushels should be sown. The ground should first be harrowed level and fine before sowing, and when sown, thoroughly cover all the seed, and if the ground is dry, roll, if not, wait until the wheat is up. If you wish to seed down, don't sow on the grass and clover seed until after the crop is well harrowed in. Rolling is all that the small seeds require; if harrowed in not half of them will grow.

WHAT TO SOW WITH.

We have never been able to see any advantage in the drilling of spring wheat, but on the contrary are prejudiced against it. Broadcast sowing by hand is laborious and not the most perfect mode. With all of our care we have never been able to avoid *ridging* it, though our "Farmer" sows as even as can be desired. Inventors have from time to time got up broadcast seed-sowers, but few of them have attained much popularity, except in the sowing of grass seed, and these have to be worked by hand. We had a new one sent us a few days since, that works also by hand and sends the seed in a shower to a great distance. Should it do what it promises, it will prove valuable in two respects—the facility of sowing and the evenness of the cast.

The State Agricultural Society offer the following premiums on spring wheat:

Best 20 bushels spring wheat, with statement of variety, habits, &c.	$50
Best crop of spring wheat, not less than 5 acres nor less than 45 bushels per acre	50
Second best, (the yield per acre not limited)	15
Third	10
Fourth	"The Wheat Plant" and Ag. Periodical.

We have two fields which we shall enter for these premiums—the first is prairie sod, broken last June and fall plowed, and the other a timothy and clover sod broken up last fall and subsoiled ten inches deep. It will be sown with Canada Club and the latter piece seeded down. One thing more, and we will close this letter. From experience we have come to the conclusion that at this point we need more seed to the acre than further north, from the fact that it tillers out less and we sow the full two bushels to the acre.

RURAL.

The Force Bill.

The following is the terrible Force bill which has caused so much excitement in Congress and alarm in the country:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of an act approved the 28th day of February, in the year 1795, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," and of the act approved the 3d day of March, in the year 1807, entitled "An act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrections," are hereby extended to the case of insurrections against the authority of the United States.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, in any case in which it may be lawful to use either the militia or the military and naval force of the United States for the purpose aforesaid, may accept the service of such volunteers as may offer their services, as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, organized in companies of the maximum standard, squadrons and regiments, respectively, according to the mode prescribed for the organization of the respective arms in the military establishment of the United States; and it shall be lawful for the President to commission the officers of such companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments, in their respective grades, to continue till discharged from the service of the United States; and such volunteers, while in the service of the United States, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as officers and soldiers of the same grade in the regular service."

The Two Presidents.

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.]

Davis and Lincoln were both born in Kentucky, in 1808 and 1809 respectively, both left their native State in childhood's days, one emigrated North the other South; both served in the Indian wars of the West, both commenced their political careers about the same time, being Presidential Electors in the election of 1844, Davis for Polk and Lincoln for Clay; both elected to Congress about the same time, '45 or '46, and were in the same year, almost the same day, called to preside over their respective governments—one as President of the United States, the other President of the Confederate States of America.

Murderous Assault on Hon. C. H. Van Wyck.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1861.

Last night about 11½ o'clock, as Hon. Chas. H. Van Wyck, of Orange county, N. Y., was returning alone from the rooms of Hon. Preston King, on Capitol Hill, he was assaulted by three assassins, whose evident purpose was to take his life. Mr. Van Wyck was approached from behind suddenly by one of the villains, who, when just along side, made a desperate lunge at his breast with a knife, which was undoubtedly a large curved sharp-pointed bowie-knife. The knife penetrated Mr. Van Wyck's overcoat—a thick one—his under coat and also passed through a triple folded copy of the *Congressional Globe*, and nearly through a pocket memorandum book of unusual thickness. It was a most deadly blow, and but for the copy of the paper and the memorandum book would have been instantly fatal.

Mr. Van Wyck instantly turned on his assailant and struck him, knocking him down. At the same moment a second assailant came up and struck at Mr. Van Wyck with a knife, a blow which he received in his left hand while warding it off, and at the same moment Mr. Van Wyck knocked down his second assassin with his right hand. Immediately threafter Mr. Van Wyck had succeeded in getting his pistol out and fired at his first assailant, who fell, but Mr. Van Wyck was himself at this moment knocked down by a violent blow from the third assassin, which stunned him for a time.

The rascals then made off with their probably-wounded companion. After the assassins had retreated, Mr. Van Wyck recovered his consciousness, and managed to return to his rooms at the National.

It is hoped that Mr. Van Wyck is not seriously injured, although he has been obliged to keep his bed to-day. His physician, Dr. Lee of New York, member of Congress, says Mr. Van Wyck is in no real danger. No trace of the identity of the would-be murderers has yet been found. It is to be hoped that Mr. Van Wyck's shot took effect. He made a remarkably good fight. One man against three, attacked without any warning, in an unfrequented place, and in the shadow of a thick row of shade trees, and yet he managed to shoot one of his assailants, knock down another, and escaped with his life.

Is this the beginning of assassination of Republicans here for the exercise of free speech? This statement is authoritative.

Virginia Convention.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 19, 1861.

As to Virginia seceding, that need not be thought of in any event. There are 120 men in the Convention who will vote to remain with the North, and 32 who prefer the Southern Confederacy. There is no event that could induce the Convention to secede, unless it were some foolish effort of Congress to abolish Slavery, which nobody expects. Nor will this Convention attempt its extinction in that mode, but it will tear away every species of protection thrown around it by the Constitution, and instead of its being the protected aristocratic power in the State, it will be placed under the ban of heavy taxation, and many dollars of taxes made out of it as long as it remains in the State. But this may be checked and defeated by a timid policy of compromise. If triumphant Republicans can be backed down by bullying, blustering Secessionists, how can weak, struggling Republicanism in Virginia be expected to wage a successful fight with a powerful and heretofore dominant interest, possessed of all the wealth and influence, and installed in power? Helping friends seem never to have entered into the philosophy of compromising Republicans. And what can be gained by such a policy? Will it win back the Cotton States? Certainly not. The very timidity evinced will encourage them in Secession, for when once power truckles to rebellion, its moral force is gone, and the traitors increase their demands. Exhibit the manhood that the recent election for President has elicited, show a determination to use the power constitutionally conferred, and treason shrinks back appalled, and rebellion quails before its certain punishment. The prompt passage of a force bill would do more to restore peace than all the Conferences or National Conventions that could be assembled. The mere calling of a National Convention is an admission of justice in the cause of the seceded States, and weakens if not paralyzes the arm of Virginia Republicanism. Every step backward is a loss of ground, and every compromise a concession to treason.

The Virginia Convention has, for the last two days, been listening to three Commissioners from the Confederated States—one from Mississippi, one from Georgia, and one from South Carolina—all able and eloquent men. But it has been "Love's labor lost." The Virginia people have shown that they will not be "dragged," and this Convention will prove that it cannot be coaxed into treason. More depends on firmness at the North than on weakness in Virginia.

The Fate of Florida.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28, 1861.

Those agreeable gentlemen who have been interested in the Palmetto thread of my narrative in the *Times*, will remember that venturing a prediction that Fort Sumter would not be attacked in my absence, I took the liberty of running down to Florida on a turtle hunt. I have returned, a wiser but a sadder man. I know the flowery State thoroughly, and in earlier days have hunted in its bayous, its winding creeks, amid its superb magnolia groves, and have luxuriated on its venison, wild ducks, etc., but it was then, and it is now, my deliberate opinion, that in all the attributes of a State it is sadly and lamentably deficient. Florida grows alligators and is wonderfully liberal on rattlesnakes; it rejoices in live oak, and is perfumed with flowers, but it rarely produces *men*. Her women are wonderful fair for a very brief period, but like yellow jessamine, that just now bathes the whole State in dreamy perfume, they very soon fade. In fact, every element of her life has at its very birth quick symptoms of decay. Her oaks spire proudly to the heavens, but the equally beautiful but dangerous moss sinuates into every fibre of their frames, and quickly kills that which it clings to. Sentiment aside, there is a moral as well as a political bearing in these facts. Florida, under the fostering care of the Federal Government, had a slight hold on political life, but as a sovereign State of the new Southern Confederacy, she will become an American Poland, without a Poland's greatness, and will be gradually submerged in the wide-awake vitality of the Gulf States proper. Her easy going and cool separation from the bosom of her Federal mother was as dreadful as the act of a son who would calmly approach his father's festive board and stab the very cause of his own existence to the heart. Let her go, and may she remember that over $50,000,000 has been spent on her, and she can only return curses for the outlay.

Statement of a Member of the Kansas Legislature.

A member of the State Legislature of Kansas writing to us, endorsing the position of this paper on the Relief question, says:

ATCHISON, Feb. 22, 1861.

On the very day on which your well merited expose of the selfishness of McDowell & Co. was received, seventy wagons from the remote counties arrived for provisions! Could you have been here and seen the condition of these unfortunate people—heard their tales of distress and suffering of those they left at home, you could not have suppressed the rising indignation in your bosom against the cold selfishness and mean jealousy that would throw obstacles in the way of their immediate relief. When your manly article was read by many of these men, their gratitude for your generous appeal was only exceeded by their indignation at the cruel conduct of the Leavenworth men, whose malicious telegram has closed up some of the avenues of relief to the suffering people of Kansas.

I cannot undertake to say whether, as Mr. Hyatt alleges on the report of the sufferers themselves, there be 50,000, or, as Mr. McDowell & Co. admit, there be only 20,000 needing aid. In either case there is little danger of an excess of generosity—little danger that too much will be given! I will say this for our people, that though they will thankfully receive aid rather than steal or starve, they will not receive it from the moment it can be dispensed with! They ask only to be enabled to retain the homes which their strong arms and stout hearts have secured for their children!

They know that this is not a land in which there is reason to apprehend even a failure of one crop in half a century; that so soon as they may be able fairly to start, they will be able to pay to others who may be needy the aid so generously extended to them now; and in the future of their prosperity they will neither forget the example now set them, nor those who so feelingly set that example!

Now, that we have had the usual amount of rain and snow, that the soil will again be enabled to bring forth its yield of an hundred fold, our people only ask such assistance as will enable them to get in one crop, and they will be able to supply to the people of Leavenworth more grain than they have funds to purchase.

Charleston Harbor.

The noble steamer Columbia has met with another mishap, having been detained ever since Saturday morning in the offing, waiting for the winds and tides. She has been absent now five days from New York. Her passengers came up to town in a tug, this afternoon. Here is an excellent opportunity for me to give some information which may be of value to your merchant princes. Several New York papers have stated very glibly that the obstructions on the *bar* were all removed, and that it was now all very plain sailing. Let me assure them that they show a lamentable ignorance of the true facts. If they doubt, let them send down a few fine ships, and they will find that they will add to the artificial barriers still there, in a very speedy manner. When the wrecks were sunk they were filled with stone, and the masts cut off below the water. It is absurd to suppose that such solid masses can be moved by one gale, or even a hundred. They will remain there for years, and answer their "shut-out-your-war-vessel-policy" most admirably. Another point: The New York merchants who have done so much for the trade of Charleston, and more particularly, if I may be allowed to particularize, the eminent house of Spofford, Tileston & Co., ought to know that the three other channels that lead to this city have at the best seldom more than fourteen feet of water at flood tide, and if ships or steamers draw thirteen feet six inches, their margin is very small unless the weather is very favorable.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Senator Rice's Claim.

The Interior Department has promised Mr. Blake a full answer to his resolutions concerning the payment of Senator Rice's claim. It is now expected on Monday. The main facts, as generally understood, are that Mr. Rice removed the Winnebago Indians several years ago, and received $47,000 for that service. Another claim for $24,000 additional was presented subsequently, but rejected by Mr. Manypenny, when Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It was again presented to Secretary Thompson, and he refused to estimate for it last year. The claim is now stated to have been allowed without going through the hands of the regular accounting officers, and was ordered to be paid out of the Winnebago Fund, instead of the Treasury. W. W. Corcoran, late banker, was the assignee. It will be thoroughly probed.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Acts Signed by the Governor.

An act to provide for the reception and preservation of the maps, plats, field notes, and other documents pertaining to the United States surveys in this State, and for making authenticated copies thereof.
An act to authorize the County Court of Monroe county to borrow money and to levy a tax to pay the same.
An act to extend a road therein described in Adams county.
An act to legalize the acts of commissioners under an act providing for the drainage of certain lands in Mason county, approved February 24, 1859.
An act to establish a ferry across the Illinois River at Phillips' Ferry.
An act to prevent the catching of fish with a net or seine in the arms of the Illinois River opposite the city of Peru in LaSalle county.
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Virginia in the county of Cass."
An act for the relief of William M. Dustin.
An act entitled an act to amend the law conferring powers to make police regulations in Board of Trustees of Illinois and Michigan Canal.
An act to amend sections 12 and 13 of chapter 80, of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Paupers."
An act to incorporate the Decatur Seminary.
An act to legalize the survey of the town of Teutopolis in Effingham county.
An act to incorporate the town of El Paso.
An act authorizing Selah Robbins to establish a ferry across the Illinois River in LaSalle county.
An act to incorporate a Benevolent Institution in the city of Chicago, Cook county, under the name of the "City Mission and Church Home."
An act to incorporate the Farmers' Tornado Insurance Company.
An act to amend an act to incorporate the Union Insurance Company.
An act for the relief of William Wheeler.
An act to enable the Bank Commissioners to execute the duties required of them by law.
An act to incorporate the town of Du Quoin.
An act to amend chapter 39 of the Revised Statutes, concerning Estrays.
An act providing for an additional police magistrate for the city of Centralia.
An act to legalize the further use of Harrison Cemetery.
An act to amend chapter sixteen of Revised Statutes of 1845, entitled Bastardy.
An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate a company for the improvement by canals and harbors of the east part of Kinzie's addition to the city of City of Chicago, approved February 12, 1857.
An act entitled an act to vacate the town of Germantown in the county of La Salle.
An act to incorporate the town of Sheffield in Bureau county.
An act to change the time of holding the Circuit Court in the county of Bureau.
An act for the protection of Innkeepers.
An act to repeal an act entitled to change the times of holding Courts in the Second Judicial Circuit, passed the present session of the General Assembly.
An act to repeal the 4th section of article twelve of an act to reduce an act incorporating the city of Warsaw and the several acts amendatory thereof into one act and to amend the same.
An act to amend an act entitled an act to change the name of Kankakee Depot and Bourbonnais, as applied to the county seat of Kankakee county to Kankakee City, and to incorporate said town, approved Feb. 15, 1855.
An act to extend the time for completing the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad.
An act to establish the Recorder's Court in the city of Peoria.
An act to establish the Recorder's Court in the city of Peoria.
An act to incorporate the Mattoon & Decatur Railroad Company.
An act to incorporate the Mattoon & Decatur Railroad Company.
An act for the publication of the laws and reports of this General Assembly.
An act to incorporate the Northwestern Express Company.
An act the better to provide for the incorporation of the town of Tuscola.
An act to incorporate the Rock Island Insurance Company.
An act to incorporate the city of Shawneetown, and to change the name.
An act to amend an act, approved February 20th, 1857, entitled the act to amend the act to reduce the law incorporating the city of Chicago, and the several acts amendatory thereof into one act and to amend the same, approved Feb. 18, 1857.
An act to amend the Free School law of Illinois, as amended and approved Feb. 21, 1859.
An act to incorporate the Illinois Natural History Society.
An act to amend an act entitled an act incorporating the city of Dixon, approved February 19, 1857.
An act declaring County Courts at all times in session to hear and determine certain cases.
An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of La Harpe, approved February 24th, 1859.
An act to confirm the title to real estate in Wabash county in Abraham Russell and others.
An act to incorporate the Inland Insurance Company of Chicago.
An act concerning the exemption of personal property from levy or forced sale on executions and for other purposes.
An act to incorporate the Macomb Stone Company.
An act to incorporate the towne of Lane.
An act for enlarging the Carthage School District.
An act to incorporate the Chicago Seaman's Mutual Benevolent Society.
An act to incorporate Wheaton College.
An act for the encouragement of the Chicago Historical Society.
An act relating to elections in the town of Waterloo, in Monroe County.
An act to provide for uniformity in calculating days of grace, maturing of bills, &c., and declaratory of the laws in relation thereto.
An act to incorporate the Chicago Board of Underwriters of the city of Chicago.
An act to amend the town charter of the town of Pana.
An act to confirm the union and consolidation of certain railroad charters and companies therein named.
An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Brighton Hotel and Stock Yard Company and to change the name thereof.
An act prescribing and establishing a method for testing and correcting cattle and platform scales in the State of Illinois.
An act to incorporate the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company.
An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Eagle Coal Company, approved February 14th, 1857.
An act to incorporate the town of Elkhart City.
An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for building a school house in the town of Pittsfield, passed the present session of the General Assembly.
An act for prohibiting the officers of the State from making any payment on certain bonds.
An act regulating the practice in actions of account.
An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Petersburgh and Tonica Railroad Company.
An act to vacate certain streets, blocks, lots and alleys in the town of Du Quoin, Perry county.
An act to incorporate the Tyler and Greenleaf Sewing Machine Company.
An act to authorize the Governor and Secretary of State to contract with the Water Commissioners of the city of Springfield, and with said city for the purposes herein named.
An act to incorporate the town of Mt. Vernon.
An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Fireman's Benevolent Society, approved June 21, 1852, and for other purposes.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Jerseyville.
An act to incorporate the Home Mutual Insurance Company of Illinois.
An act to incorporate the Chicago Merchants' Insurance Company.
An act for the protection of growing fruit.
An act supplemental to an act to establish a Board of Education in the city of Quincy.
An act to incorporate the town of Ashley.
An act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the drainage of lands in the townships therein mentioned, and to construct roads therein, approved June 23, 1852.
An act to incorporate the Freeport Savings Institution.
An act to enable the county of Franklin to construct county buildings and for other purposes.
An act extending the time for building a certain bridge over Mill Creek, in Cook county, Ill.
An act authorizing the town of Wilmington and other towns to raise a tax for the improvement of the Kankakee river.
An act to legalize the proceedings of Fulton and Mason counties to a ferry franchise at Hanover.

Whole number of acts passed this session	528
Whole number in 1859	403
Whole number in 1857	795
Whole number in 1855	521
Whole number in 1853	527
Whole number in special session 1852	130
Whole number in 1851	350
Total laws since January, 1851	3,254

Of this number not more than a dozen have been vetoed.

Proposal of a Navy Officer to Reinforce Fort Sumter.

It is encouraging to know that, amid all the treachery and defection in the naval service, there are still men left upon whom the incoming Administration may rely for their fidelity to their oaths, and to the traditional courage of the American navy—men who will undoubtedly prove themselves worthy successors of the heroes who in two wars have kept the flag of their country proudly flying against any odds in the "battle and the breeze." However deficient the Department at Washington has been, it was not for want of officers ready and anxious for the opportunity to assert the dignity of the Federal Government, and to insure the enforcement of Federal law. When the Star of the West returned from its abortive and disgraceful attempt to land troops at Fort Sumter, an officer in the Navy—whose name we are not at liberty to give—waited in person upon the Secretary of the Navy, and offered his services to execute the order for the reinforcement of Major Anderson. He first proposed to take the Star of the West immediately back again and land her troops in spite of the Secessionists; and, when this offer was declined, he asked permission to charter a steamer at his own charges and take any troops to Fort Sumter the Department might choose to send. This proposition also was declined, no doubt for the simple reason that the Administration, though it desired to make a show of doing something to satisfy the public clamor, had no wish or intention of reinforcing Major Anderson. But that decision, it is cheering to know, was not based upon any distrust of the fidelity of the officers of the Navy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Secessionists trying to win over the United States Spanish Consul at Charleston.

Some of the Secession officials at Charleston have endeavored to persuade the Spanish Consul at that port that he should at once act as if accredited to the Confederated States. It was urged that Lord John Russell had instructed the British officials at Charleston that his Government would immediately acknowledge the new Confederacy. But the Spanish Consul refused to yield to the wishes of the Charlestonians, and vehemently protested that he would have nothing to do with the "Confederacy;" that he was still the Consul of the United States, duly accredited by his Government to the port of Charleston.

A circular has been sent to all Collectors in the seceded States that they are continued in office, requiring them, however, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederated States of America, and to give new official bonds. One of the circulars which we have is signed by Howell Cobb, President, and J. J. Hooper, Secretary of the Congress.

THE BREAKFAST AT MR. GRINNELL'S.—At half-past eight o'clock, the carriages of Mr. Moses H. Grinnell and Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall were in waiting at the Astor House for the President and suite. The party, in a few minutes, were driven to Mr. Grinnell's mansion, near the corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, in acceptance of an invitation to breakfast. The company that sat down to the table numbered about thirty, and besides Mr. Lincoln and his suite, among the prominent persons present were Mr. Aspinwall, Dr. Hoadley, Mr. Booth, Robert L. Stevens, R. L. Stuart, Stewart Brown, Thomas Tileston, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Charles H. Marshall, Robert B. Minturn, Simeon Draper, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Controller Haws, John A. Stevens, Thurlow Weed and General Webb. The affair was, throughout, social and pleasant, and it was nearly two hours before Mr. Lincoln returned.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ They get up model love letters at Cleveland; short, sweet, and spelt upon the principle of complete secession from dictionary rules. Here is one read in court last week: "dear—thow absent not forgottin thares a good tym cumin wate a littel longer."

[illegible] Saved.

[From the Rockford Register.]

From recent conversations we have had with parties who were tolerably well posted in regard to the manufacture of Syrup from the Chinese Sugar Cane the past year, in this county, we are satisfied that the aggregate amount would not fall below 1,000 barrels of 40 gallons each, or 40,000 gallons. We hear of one farmer manufacturing some sixty or seventy barrels, others fifty, and a great many of less amount. At 50 cents a gallon this would effect a saving to the county in the matter of "sweetening" alone, of $20,000 in one year. That the amount planted the coming year will be greatly increased we have no doubt. The present Southern troubles will stimulate the production of the Chinese Sugar Cane all over the North where it can be grown at all.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
We will exhibit TUESDAY, FEB. 19th,
25 PIECES NEW SPRING SILKS,
At Two and Sixpence a Yard,
Spring de Laines,
An unlimited variety of
FRONTING LINENS, LINEN DAMASKS, TOWEL, NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS,
All of extra quality and finish, made expressly to our order.
500 Pieces New Genteel Styles Lavella Cloths, for one shilling a yard.
1,000 Pieces SPRING PRINTS.
200 Pieces Novel styles SPRING GINGHAMS.
An unlimited variety of
White Goods of Every Kind,
FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c. &c.
EVERY PIECE A BARGAIN.
100 dozen Alexanders' Kid Gloves, of a new style Spring Valentias, Travelling Dress Goods.
We shall be in daily receipt of New Spring Goods from this date.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
ja30-d951-6m2dpg 167 and 169 Lake street.

HEAD DRESSES.—
WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR
Splendid Stock of HEAD DRESSES,
—AT—
Greatly Reduced Prices
A. GRAVES,
No. 78 ....Lake Street........No. 78

CHILDREN'S CABS.
CHILDREN'S GIGS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
EDW. F. PEUGEOT,
Manufacturer and Jobber of
CHILDREN'S CABS.
Send orders or call at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
NO. 111 RANDOLPH STREET,
fe25'601y CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WINTER & SPRING TRADE.
Having completed the Removal of our
Dry Goods Jobbing Department
TO NOS. 74 AND 76 LAKE STREET,
We are now making additions of
FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS,
And invite buyers to examine the same. It is our aim to meet the views of
CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers.
fe4

YARD, GILLMORE & CO.,
JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING,
Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have opened their Spring Importation of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Dress Goods in Great Variety,
WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &C.,
Which they will sell at the Lowest Eastern Prices.
fe16 e39-3m CALL AND SEE.

"GET THE BEST"
FRENCH COPYING INK.
An article which is unsurpassed by anything of the kind now in use; it flows free, does not become thick, and will make
Three Perfect Transfers.
FOR SALE BY
F. MUNSON,
140 Lake Street,
Where may also be found a great variety of other
INKS AND WRITING FLUIDS.
no1'60-1y

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.
1861........A Card........1861.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
23........LAKE STREET, CHICAGO........23
Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.
☞ Prompt and careful attention given to orders.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

STANTON'S,
No. 48 ---- Clark Street. ---- No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
FAMILY GROCERIES
UNEXCELLED IN
QUALITY AND VARIETY.
SOLE AGENT FOR
Amelung's Celebrated Boneless
HAMS,
Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor.
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
IN CANS,
SWEET CORN, TOMATOES,
GREEN PEAS, LIMA BEANS,
MUSHROOMS, FRESH PEACHES,
RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES,
PINE APPLES, OLIVES.
FISH, IN CANS.
FRESH SALMON, LOBSTER,
TURTLE SOUP, HERRING.
[oc1'60-1y2dp]

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$300,000 Saved in Herring's Safes.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22, 1860.
MR. LANSING BONNELL, Agent for Herring's Safes.
DEAR SIR:—In the recent fire, which destroyed the Milwaukee City Offices, were two of Herring's Safes; one large one in the City Clerk's Office, located in the fourth story, and a smaller one, in the School Commissioner's room, in third story.
We are happy to say, notwithstanding the Safes fell so great a distance, and were subjected to such an intense heat (the one forty and the other sixty hours) that the books and papers were in a first-rate state of preservation. The only injury received, was the curling of the leather binding of the books by steam.
We think, if the reputation of Herring's Safes was not fully established before this fire, that all must now be satisfied that they are what they claim to be—"FIRE PROOF."
The castors on one, and the plates on the other were melted off.
FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, Acting Mayor.
NELSON WEBSTER, President Board of Councillors.
GEO. D. DOUSMAN, City Clerk.
JONATHAN FORD, Superintendent of Schools.
"Herring's Patent Champion Safes," though so often tested, Never Fail to save their contents.
Only Depot in the West at 40 State street.
HERRING & CO.
de1'60-1y2dpg 40 State street

BUY THE GENUINE.
Lubin's Extracts,
Lubin's Pomades,
Lubin's Hair Oil,
Lubin's Cosmetic,
Lubin's Rose Powder,
Lubin's Rice Powder,
Lubin's Pearl White,
Lubin's Lavander,
Lubin's Rouge,
Lubin's Pastiles,
Lubin's Soaps.
The best variety of Fine Toilet Goods west of New York.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

GIFFARD'S PATENT
Self-Acting Water Injector,
FOR FEEDING BOILERS.
Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its operation, and we are now prepared to [illegible]
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
101 Lake street.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache;
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE, improving the APPETITE, giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
Will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.
As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING, SIR:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING, SIR:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM. Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING, SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq. Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED. Direct A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq. I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) was CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent her. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y. DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio. YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING, SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.
[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.
[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.
[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.
[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.
[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.
[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.] Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.
[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.
[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.
[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.] Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☞
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☞
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☞ is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.

☞ To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 78 State street. no27'60eow-ly

☞ What is it?—The whole world [illegible] in chorus, "It is the most excellent article ever [illegible]." Then, again, comes the question, What is it? Answer, "LYON'S KATHAIRON for the Hair." Everybody uses it. Everybody likes it. Try it and prove its excellence. Sold by all dealers. fe13-1m

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists. oc7'60-ly

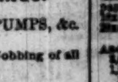
Music Stores.

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
H. M. HIGGINS,
(Successors to Higgins Brothers,)
No. 117.....Randolph Street.....No. 117
The only place in the city where all kinds of Music and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of [illegible], in Kingsbury Block.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals, with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc15-d369-1y]

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
☞ Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
3 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
[no14'60-1m]

D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Sewing Machines.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES!
IN ORDER TO PLACE THE
BEST FAMILY MACHINES
In the World
within the reach of all, we have reduced our LETTER A Transverse Shuttle Machines, beautifully ornamented, to
FIFTY DOLLARS.
THESE LETTER A MACHINES CONTAIN
Recent Valuable Improvements.
We would ask for them (before purchasing elsewhere) the special attention of Vest-Makers, Dressmakers, and all those who want Machines for light manufacturing purposes.
Singer's No. 1 and 2 Standard Shuttle Machines, of very general application and capacity, and popular in the family and manufactory. Prices reduced respectively from $135 and $150 to $90 and $100.
Singer's No. 3 Standard Shuttle Machine for Carriage Makers and heavy leather work. Price, complete, $125.
THE SINGER MACHINES make the interlocked stitch which is the best stitch known. They are of great speed, easily understood, simple in structure, of great durability, adapted to the finest and lightest goods, are finished in the most perfect manner, and may be used for several years without requiring repair.
THE STANDARD MACHINES, for Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, Carriage Trimming, etc., etc., will do more work, more money, and are cheaper than those of other makers as a gift. We have always on hand Hemming Gauges, Silk, Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.
All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their sizes, prices, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending for a copy of
I. M. SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE,
which is a beautiful pictorial paper, entirely devoted to the subject. IT WILL BE SENT GRATIS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
South Clark street, (under the Sherman House.)
JAMES BOLTON, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.
L. CORNELL & CO'S
Family and Manufacturing
$40 SEWING MACHINES.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
We are happy to say to the thousands who are using [illegible], THE MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, JR., and all persons selling or using them are protected against any molestation. [illegible]
L. CORNELL & CO.,
Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] Lake street, (Up-Stairs.)

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
JAMES McCAMMON,
[illegible] Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
[illegible]

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE, improving the APPETITE, giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

Will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE,

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I LIKE THEM SO WELL that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your obedient servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM.

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,

SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED.

Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.

YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER.

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]
We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]
We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]
Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.]
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street. no27-d&w-dly

What is it?—The whole world is asking the question, "It is the most excellent article ever used." Then, again, comes the question, What is it? The answer is, "LYON'S KATHAIRON for the Hair." Everybody uses it. Everybody likes it. Try it and be convinced of its excellence. Sold by all dealers. fe12-1m

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, or if you have an inward tumor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

Sold by all Druggists. oc8'60-1y

Music Stores.

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

H. M. HIGGINS,
(Successor to Higgins Brothers,)
No. 117......Randolph Street......No. 117

The only place in the city where all kinds of Music and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, Kingsbury Block.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings.

JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,

Importer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is enabled to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,

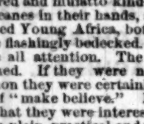
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc15-d369-1y]

Plumbing.

J. C. SMITH & COMPANY,



Brass Cock Manufacturers,

COPPERSMITHS,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

84 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
[no14'60-1m]

J. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And Manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

Supplied with tools and every article in the Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Sewing Machines.

THE SINGER

SEWING MACHINES!

IN ORDER TO PLACE THE

BEST FAMILY MACHINES

In the World

within the reach of all, we have reduced our LETTER A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, beautifully ornamented, to

FIFTY DOLLARS.

THESE LETTER A MACHINES CONTAIN

Recent Valuable Improvements.

We would ask for them (before purchasing elsewhere) the special attention of Vest-Makers, Dressmakers, and all those who want Machines for light manufacturing purposes.

Singer's No. 1 and 2 Standard Shuttle Machines, of very general application and capacity, and popular in the family and manufactory. Prices reduced respectively from $135 and $150 to $90 and $100.

Singer's No. 3 Standard Shuttle Machine

for Carriage Makers and heavy leather work. Price, complete, $125.

THE SINGER MACHINES

make the interlocked stitch which is the best stitch known. They are of great speed, easily understood, of simple structure, of great durability, adapted to the heaviest and lightest goods, are finished in the most elegant manner, and may be used for several years without requiring repair.

THE STANDARD MACHINES,

for Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, Carriage Trimming, etc., etc., will do more work, do it better, and are cheaper than those of other makers as a gift. We have always on hand Hemming Gauges, Silk, Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

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I. M. SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE,

which is a beautiful pictorial paper, entirely devoted to the subject. IT WILL BE SENT GRATIS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

South Clark street, (under the Sherman House.)

JAMES BOLTON, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.

L. CORNELL & CO'S

Family and Manufacturing

$40 SEWING MACHINES.

BOGART & FARR'S PATENT.

We are happy to say to the thousands who are using them, and the thousands that want them, that our MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., and all persons selling or using them are protected against molestation.

Our Machines are now just where we want them; in the market and on an equally popular basis with the best made and highest priced machines in any market, and they are still sold at $40 and $45, including all the improvements [illegible]

[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO.,
Post Office Box 32, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] Lake street, (Up-Stairs.) de28-d273-3m

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

JAMES McCAMMON,

Market, bet. Madison and Washington Sts.,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern, Window Sashing, Wood Turning, Scroll Sawing and Cornice Brackets, Octagon and four sided Balusters [illegible]

[illegible]

Money and Exchange.

$5,000 TO LOAN.—We want a first-class piece of city security for a loan of the above amount for three or five years at 10 per cent. B. H. DOWNING & CO., 55 Clark street.

MONEY FROM EASTERN CAPITALISTS SEEKING INVESTMENT.—Wanted, on or before the first of March next, A 1 Security for $2,000, at 10 per cent. on five years time. NONE BUT PRINCIPALS NEED APPLY. Commissions so light as to make even a usurer smile.

ALSO—A 1 Mortgage Securities for several thousand dollars, on six to twelve months time. On these last I cannot look so strong about light commissions, but will endeavor to make them largely in favor of borrowers, as compared with usual rates paid here, especially when such borrowers have not over one hundred already and are PROMPT PAYERS. Apply between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

R. K. SWIFT, Agent and Trustee,
fe12-e81-10t Office at present at 60 Lasalle st.

WANTED—Land Warrants.

APPLY TO

J. L. LEE,

del10-1y 29 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON

NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO.,
oc17-d398-1y Commission Merchants No. 18½ S. W. st.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
au26-d913-1y 121 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED

on first-class securities at the

Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,

No. 63 Clark Street.

Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted. my25-e88-1y

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties.

Apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.

No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6
no1-1y N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

Business Cards.

DRS. SMALL & BEEBE have removed to their New Office Rooms,

No. 102 Washington Street,

Where they are prepared to attend to their professional calls in Medicine and Surgery at all hours of the day and night. ja15-d883-3m

CHARLES B. WAITE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

128 Clark Street, Chicago.

Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois. del-1y

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80

GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

REFERENCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; J. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. jel5'60-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 195 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-'58-1y

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in

RAGS AND PAPER,

29 South Canal Street..........Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. R. B. STONE.
Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. se1'60-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

18x27	19x23	20x44	26x40	28x42	20x28
22x32	23x44	24x34	25x37	37x41	24x36
26x42	30x42	33x46	25x35	26x27	

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do.
500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. No. 126 LAKE STREET.
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)
Post Office Box 3684. my25-d391-1y

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK

Transportation Line.

A. WARREN & CO.,

General Freighters to the Mines,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street.

A. WARREN & CO.,
au30'60-1y St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—

Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 186 Lake-st. ap7'59

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED

BY THE

HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. B. SEELEY,
Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States,
Office 194 Lake street, Post Office box 4,255, Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.
jy9'60-1y

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

40 CENTS PER CAN.

We are now selling A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. Five Cents extra will be charged where bills are changed on single cans. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention. fe1-d973-1m
H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 119 Randolph st.

STEVENS & WEBBER,

OYSTERS,

FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY,

108 - Randolph Street - 108

Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc23d213-6m

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative

PAINTERS,

101 Washington st., Chicago.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first class Residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, and solicit your orders, confident of executing them to your entire satisfaction.
no30'60ly JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER!

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW PATTERNS

—AT—

DRAKE & BRO'S,

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,

.. South Clark Street 184

[oc18'60-1y]

Real Estate.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM

FOR SALE,

In Kane County, State of Illinois,

CONTAINING 394 ACRES,

Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, six Sheds, large Corn Crib, Granary, Ice-house, and Outhouse for Milk Room, Store Room, and Men's Room—convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and Fences in superior condition, lying on the Fox River two miles from Batavia, four miles from Aurora, thirty-eight from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad pass in view of the house. Mill Creek, a large never failing stream, runs through the farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, implements, and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. This Farm and improvements, beauty of location, richness of soil, and all its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the State.

TERMS—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 134 Post Office, Batavia, Illinois. de24-d359-3m

A. DE ANGUERA,

PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER,

110......LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs)......110

[fe13-d62-3m]

5,000 HIDES WANTED,

For which the highest market price will be paid. Office, 147 South Water street; Warehouse, 289 South Water street. J. L. CHAPMAN, Chicago, Ill.
Orders for purchase will receive prompt attention. fe9-d1-ly

CORN WANTED.—I will pay the highest market price for 40,000 Bushels Corn on the Cob, delivered on the Railroad Track.
S. MARSH, northeast corner Rush street Bridge.
Ozloric Dried Meal from New Corn, by the Barrel or Bag, at much reduced prices.
SYLVESTER MARSH.

HAND BILLS AND POSTERS,

in one or many colors, cheap, &c.
Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.
WM. H. RAND.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	10.40 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.40 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	3.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.30 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
9.50 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	6.50 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.15 a. m.	9.30 a. m.	8.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	11.30 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
3.40 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	9.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	12.30 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.

A Visit to the African Church, Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

In the afternoon I went to the African Church—the great resort of all strangers, once at least, during their stay in Richmond. I could not, in the bounds of a letter, do justice to what is to be seen in this famous resort of negrodom on Sunday afternoons. The Church, itself, is a low building, curiously shaped, and in its galleries and on its floor, seats upwards of two thousand persons. The Rev. Dr. Reilly, of the Baptist College, preaches here to the negroes of the city, every Sunday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. You can have no conception of what a scene the service presents. I went in after the sermon was partly through. Many negroes were clustered around the door, and I expected to find within a listless crowd and plenty of spare space. But in both things I was disappointed. There was scarcely standing room in the aisles, much less sitting room, except just in front of the pulpit, where at last I succeeded in getting a good seat, from which I could sweep the entire audience. And it was a sight to look on and think on. There before me was one packed jam of colored faces, and relieved only here and there by the presence of some benevolent white man or lady, who seemed to be there as promoters of the labors of the good pastor. You could hear a pin drop all over the house—not a whisper was stirring, not a cough even, but everything was propriety itself. The negroes were dressed, many of them in fine clothes, all of them in good clothes, and looked clean and tidy and thrifty. The white turn down collars of the real jet blacks, among the men, contrasted strongly with their sable faces; and so of the white handkerchiefs which many of the more elderly among the negro women wore around their necks, and which were ever so neatly penned over their breasts. Many of the negroes—especially the young men portion, and of them particularly the light colored and mulatto kind—had kid gloves on, and canes in their hands, and gold shirt studs. Indeed Young Africa, both male and female, were flashingly bedecked. Yet, as I said, they were all attention. The most perfect order reigned. If they were not interested in the sermon they were certainly real adepts in the art of "make believe." I could readily imagine that they were interested, for the sermon was a plain, practical and telling one—one that they could easily understand. All the illustrations were drawn from common occurrences in every day life.

The sermon being over, the Rev. Doctor called on some negro, whom he called "Brother Cephas," to pray. Brother Cephas stepped forward from his seat into the aisle, near by where I was sitting, and turning to the negroes all, said, "let us pray." They bowed their heads most reverently, and Cephas commenced in slow, solemn and resonant tones. By and by he got warmer and more fluent, and more eloquent. "We turn de our thanks for de privileges of this here day, we turn de our thanks for de great privileges of the morning; we turn de our thanks for the privileges of this even ng; O Lord," said he. After a little while he said, "Lord, dese are times of trouble—dese are cold time; dere is a great deal of confusion a goin on. Lord, do away with de confusion." After a little he commenced quoting Scripture in his prayer, and such wholesale quotations I never heard. He would appropriate whole lines of verses, especially from Paul's Epistle to the Romans. Mostly it would be appropriately done, although oftentimes jumbled and incorrect. The length and fervency of the prayer were really curious. He got into the sing-song in about ten minutes, and then commenced the responses and groans and suppressed ejaculations of the negroes generally, and they beat all I ever heard. It was a comical yet serious scene—all in dead earnest, yet despite all, ludicrous in the extreme. Presently, however, "Brother Cephas" got through, and then commenced the singing by the choir in one of the galleries especially set apart. And such singing. When I tell you that it was excellent and inspiring, I do not convey half the idea to you. It was really perfect. I never heard more perfect time, more simultaneous and musical intonation. There was not a jar—not one—although the choir must have numbered twenty-five. The voices were the very finest, the drill was mechanically exact, and the melody of the the perfect attune was really moving. The members had their note books, their leader, their range and division of voices, just as if they were a picked selection of the elite of Grace Church, New York. Nothing that I ever heard surpassed it, and nothing ever pleased me so well, in the shape of singing. They went through two long songs, one of them very involved and elaborate. After these two songs were sung, came the benediction from the pastor, and we all then rose up to go. But a friend put his hand on my arm and said, "don't go, the best is to come yet." And sure enough it was. Just so soon as the dense mass commenced moving out of the door, at the extreme ends, the negroes, one and all, commenced with a regular break down song. You could not distinguish a word—at least I could not, except occasionally the line, "now I wants to go." If you ever heard George Christy's minstrels sing their boatman's song, in which the chorus is "ah hah! ah hah! ah hah!" you will have some idea of the melody and incoherency of this song of the negroes. But the words were not the feature. It was the intensity. They threw themselves away. They shut their eyes, swinging their heads and rocked back and forwards on their feet, swaying all over the house like a forest in a high wind. The women, especially, gave themselves up to their feelings. They courtesied like so many shaking Quakers, and seemed completely possessed.

After singing two songs, this way, the negro men took up the line of march down the aisles, like soldiers defiling, keeping step and tramp to their song. And thus they passed out until the church was cleared.

VANITY FAIRIES.

A HUNT.—*Vanity Fair* would suggest to the Senators who have left the Senate for the Senate's good, that hereafter instead of affixing to their names the initials U. S. S. they write A. S. S., A Seceding Senator.

TOAST OF THE DISUNIONISTS.—*The President*—Long may he waver!

NEW ORDER OF THINGS SOUTH.—Order arms!

FROM OUR PHILOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTOR.—It is a pity for South Carolina that when she sent Rhett to the Convention she did not send one who was more Reticent.

BAD EGGS.—We perceive Collector Hatch of New Orleans has reported the "Capacity of the revenue cutters McClelland and Washington," now in the possession of the State of Louisiana. What a pity he did not include also a report of the Incapacity of the traitors who surrendered them.

BABBLING BROOKS.—James and Erastus.

THE CENTRE OF FRENCH POLITICAL POWER.—All About.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.—The name of the Senator from Tennessee is Andrew Johnson. There was a representative of that State some years ago at Washington named Cave Johnson. The present Senator is no relation—there is no cave to him.

NICELY JAPANNED.

We all of us know we're the smartest of chaps,
Which nobody can deny.
We extensively pitied the innocent Japs,
Which nobody can deny.
So we gave 'em good dinners, we gave 'em champagne,
We got 'em immensively high on a train,
And explained to 'em how to go in should it rain,
Which nobody can deny.

The bills will amount to a million or two,
Which nobody can deny,
And the Kamis have certainly fooled us a few,
Which nobody can deny.
The princes they sent were excessively small,
Our hopes of a trade are nailed fast to the wall,
And Tommy a mis'rable Nothing At All,
Which nobody can deny.

So here's to the health of both Yankees and Jap,
Which nobody can deny,
And here's to the genius which caught us a-nap,
Which nobody can deny.
And let no one hereafter in confidence own,
That he comes from Down East and was Easterly grown,
For the Japs are the Downiest Easterns yet known,
Which nobody can deny.

LONG VS. SHORT WORDS.—It is a very common but very egregious mistake to suppose the long words are more genteel than short ones—just as the same sort of people imagine high colors and flashy figures improve the style of dress. They are the kind of folks who don't begin, but always "commence." They don't live, but "reside." They don't go to bed, but mysteriously "retire." They don't eat and drink, but "partake of refreshments." They are never sick, but "extremely indisposed." And instead of dying, at last, they "decease." The strength of the English language is in the short words—chiefly monosyllables of Saxon derivation—and people who are in earnest seldom use any other. Love, hate, anger, grief, joy, express themselves in short words and direct sentences; while cunning, falsehood and affectation delight in what Horace calls *verba sesquipedalia*—words a "foot and a half long."

DEATH OF DAVID OLMSTED.—The name of Hon. David Olmsted is intimately associated with the Territorial history of Minnesota; and although his death has been anticipated for two or three years past, in consequence of a lingering and dangerous disease, his many friends will regret to learn of the event, which transpired at Fairfax, Vermont, on the 2d instant. Mr. Olmsted was one of the founders of Minnesota, contributing largely towards shaping our institutions.—*St. Paul* [illegible]

Breaking Up the Episcopal Church.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The withdrawal of Bishop Polk, of the Episcopal Church in Louisiana, and the assertion of the independence of his diocese, will not only excite comment, but lead to certain serious difficulties. By the canons and forms of that Church, the consecration of a future Bishop in Louisiana will be quite impracticable, unless other dioceses secede at the same time, for it is provided that at this ceremony one Bishop shall read the Collect, another the Gospel, and another the Epistle; three being necessary for this act; the candidate must be presented by two Bishops, so that Bishop Polk will have to wait until some other Bishops secede, or one essential part of his authority is gone.

But this is the smallest part of the difficulty. A Bishop elect cannot be consecrated unless he solemnly promises "in the name of God," "conformity and obedience to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." How is a seceding candidate for the Bishopric to take this obligation in Louisiana or any other State? Bishop Polk has himself taken this oath. At the time he was consecrated he also promised something more, he solemnly promised to "maintain and set forward" "quietness, love and peace among all men." Is secession an act of peace and quietness? Are the seizure of forts and the robbery of the United States Mint, acts that Bishop Polk calls brotherly love? And finally, is this insubordination canonical, rubrical, Scriptural or legal? We expect he will soon hear from some of his brethren on this matter.

River News.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 25th.]

The steamer Sam Gaty, belonging to the Illinois River Packet Company, was expected to arrive last night with St. Louis freight for this port. The Louisville belonging to the same company, was expected to leave Saturday night with a heavy freight. The Polar Star, of the Peoria and St. Louis Packet Line, was expected to leave last night and return on her regular trip Monday night. The Polar Star is a new boat, procured by the company expressly for the Illinois River trade. The Belle Peoria, of the same line, is expected to arrive to-morrow night (Tuesday). The Laclede arrived yesterday. Navigation is now fairly open, and the spring trade, which promises so much is inaugurated. Ice has almost entirely disappeared from the river, and there is nothing to prevent free navigation. There is a large quantity of freight now lying in warehouses waiting opportunity of shipment. There is a good stage of water in the channel of the river, with a prospect of a further rise.

[From the Dunleith Advertiser.]

The Directors of the Galena, Dubuque and Dunleith Packet Co., held a meeting in Dunleith, yesterday. Among other proceedings, as we learn from the acting Secretary G. A. Blanchard, Esq., was the selection of steamers for the various lines the coming season. We herewith append the list, viz: From Dunleith to St. Paul, as Passenger and Mail boats—steamers Itasca, Milwaukee, Golden Era, War Eagle. From Dunleith to St. Paul, as Freight boats—steamers Fanny Harris, Alhambra, Flora. From La Crosse to St. Paul—steamers Ocean Wave, Keokuk, Northern Belle. From St. Louis to St. Paul, as a part of the Northern Line—steamers Grey Eagle, Northern Light, Key City. The Dunleath boats will do the business of Prairie du Chien.

W. R. WOOD,

153 and 155 Lake Street,

Have opened within a few days, a large and choice assortment of

French, English and American

PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,

In the latest Printings, to which they ask the attention of lookers for these goods.
fe14-e48-3m

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We have a large and complete stock of

Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Case Cottons,

LINEN SHEETINGS,

DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY,

Which we are selling at the lowest prices.

153 and 155 Lake Street.

fe14-e48-3m W. R. WOOD & CO.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A FINE assortment of

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

(Full length and width) in medium and fine qualities, at low prices.

Also—Alexander's Kid Gloves.

fe14-e48-3m W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake St.

EARLY TRADE.—

FIGURED FRENCH POPLINS,

A new article just received, and very handsome. Also—Plain Poplins and Valencias, adapted to early spring.

W. R. WOOD & CO.,

fe14-e48-3m Nos. 153 and 155 Lake street.

DIARIES. DIARIES.

FOR 1861.

POCKET AND OFFICE

DIARIES

OF EVERY VARIETY,

FOR SALE BY

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

No. 122 Lake Street.

RODGERS' KNIVES

AND

SCISSORS,

Of Our Own Importation,

FOR SALE BY

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

WALL PAPERS.

No. 81.....Randolph Street.....No. 81

F. E. RIGBY.

ly21-e850-3m

MALT!

BARLEY MALT!

A STOCK OF

PRIME BARLEY MALT

For Brewers' and Distillers' Use!

CONSTANLY ON HAND,

AND

ORDERS PROMPLY FILLED.

ALSO,

SUPERIOR YEAST MALT

IN BARRELS.

ADDRESS, A. G. MOREY,

12 South Water Street, Chicago,

se19d29-6m

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,

No. 138 Lake Street.

BARNUM BRO'S.,

Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

BERLIN WORSTEDS,

SHAKER YARN,

Baskets, Bird Cages,

YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.,

The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER,

138.........LAKE STREET..........138

[au19'60-1y]

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

— AND —

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 90 Washington Street.

TYPE, PRESSES, INK,

And every article required in a

NEWSPAPER, BOOK OR JOB OFFICE,

Manufactured and constantly on hand.

We are now making arrangements for a LARGER and BETTER ASSORTED STOCK of all kinds of PRINTING MATERIALS than we have yet had, in order to meet the demands of our increasing business, and would respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to our many new styles of Job Type, Scripts, Cuts, and to our

Combination Metal Furniture,

Which latter has received many flattering notices from the papers throughout the West.

We have the Western Agency for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's, and S. P. Ruggles' celebrated Printing Presses, Wright and Collins' Black and Colored Inks, and Wood Type from W. H. Page & Co., and E. R. Webb & Co.

SPECIMEN BOOKS

Will be sent to parties wishing to order.

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING

Executed in a superior manner.

D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.
E. A. PORTER, Agent.

30,000 GUNNY BAGS just received and for sale by [illegible]

Insurance.

STATEMENT of the condition

OF THE

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

On the First day of January, 1861.

The name of the Company is SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in the City of New York.

The amount of capital stock is...... $500,000
Capital paid up is............................ $500,000

Cash on hand and in hands of Agents		[illegible]
10 Shares of stock	Bank of New York	[illegible]
do.	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]
do.	Bank of North America	[illegible]
do.	American Exchange Bk	[illegible]
New York City Bonds		[illegible]
Bonds of the Union Free School, Oyster Bay		[illegible]
Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on Real Estate		[illegible]
Loans secured by Western Insurance Stock		[illegible]
Scrip Union Mutual Insurance Company		[illegible]
do. Sun Mutual Insurance Company		[illegible]
do. Mercantile Insurance Company		[illegible]
do. Sixth Avenue Railroad		[illegible]
Due for Premiums		[illegible]
Bills Receivable		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Losses unadjusted		[illegible]
All claims against the Company		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
The greatest amount insured in any one risk		$10,000

B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Agents for Chicago, Office No. 4 Clark street.

ORIGINAL.

[Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 29, 1861.

Whereas, The Security Insurance Company of New York City, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857, and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing B. W. PHILLIPS, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said B. W. PHILLIPS is authorized as agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Insurance Rooms of

B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Nos. 4 and 7 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

fe11-e21-4w

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$400,000.00
SURPLUS		188,332.91
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		$27,309.90
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		34,121.23
Real Estate, unincumbered		6,500.00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		26,200.00
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock		23,000.00
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,000.00
	PAR VAL.	M'K'T. VAL.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	$5,000	$6,100
New York Bank Stock	32,700	35,480
Hartford Bank Stock	150,300	158,172
Waterbury Bank Stock	13,300	13,300
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	400	412
Holyoke Water P't. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	12,300
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,700
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,800
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,500
Accumulated Interest on Investments		5,711
Total Assets		$588,332.91
Total Liabilities - - -		$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents.

No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as any other responsible Companies; and its rates will be, to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.

M. MAGILL, General Agent, 21 and 23 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap2-d0-1y]

FIRE, MARINE,

—AND—

LIFE INSURANCE.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

Agents for the

MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Boston, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus,

$5,000,000.

Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

[je2-ly]

Scales.

DURYEE & FORSYTH,

Manufacturing Company

SCALES,

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES,

Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.

A. K. SPENCER, Agent.
oc27-d354-6m 183 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S

Premium Scales!

Manufactured by

S. S. HITCHCOCK,

39 S. Canal-St., Chicago.

All kinds of Scales Repaired.
je20-ly

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

No. 199 & 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.

Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls. se1'60-1y

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.

WM. YERBURY,

157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.

Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to.
P. O. Box 3682 au27'60-1y

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH,

DENTIST,

58......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......58

Post Office Box 229.
[oc1'60-1y]

A. W. FREEMAN,

DENTIST,

109......WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO......109

Just east of Clark Street.
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work.
P. O. Box 3041. oc6'60-1y

To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO SHIPPERS.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE

FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES.

Both in the United States and Canada.

An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the above places.

Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DESPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route.

This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars.

Rates at all times as low as by any other Line.

Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight."

Contracts given at the General Office, No. 56 South Clark street, and at Chicago Station.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo.
H. H. PORTER, Ass't. Gen. Fr't Ag't.
CHAS. M. GRAY, Gen'l Agent.

FUR MANUFACTORY.

C. M. SPEARS, JR.,

With

J. & A. HERZOG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.,

65 - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - 65

Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d394

B. KEITH & CO.'S

Active Principles of Plants.

All orders for the above valuable preparations should be addressed to

GALE BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

Who are the exclusive agents for this section. Manuals descriptive of properties, uses and mode of administering, sent free of charge upon application.

HOOPS. HOOPS. — MESSRS. FARRAR, LINK & CO., of Fort Wayne, Indiana, are manufacturing Round Hickory Flour, Pork and Lard Hoops, by Machinery. The Hoops are well shaved and lapped ready to the Cooper to put on the barrel. Coopers and Packers would find it to their interest to give them a call. All orders promptly filled and shipped to any point. Address [illegible] Fort Wayne, Indiana.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!

Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 38 Clark street, (up stairs.) The best and cheapest Buck Gloves and Mitts, all sold lower than ever before. Bowen is also Agent for the West of Wilson's [illegible]

Insurance.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

GOODHUE FIRE INSURANCE Co.,

OF NEW YORK CITY

On the 1st day of January, 1861, made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois.

The name of the Company is the GOODHUE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at New York City.

Capital Stock is $200,000.00, which is all paid up.

Cash on hand and in hands of agents	$11,422.77
Debts due the Company secured by Mortgage on Real Estate	167,700.00
Loaned on Bonds and Stocks	31,500.00
Interest accrued	4,169.12
All other securities	1,171.30
	$208,873.69
Losses incurred and in process of adjustment	$6,000.00
Other claims	1,800.00
The greatest amount insured in any one risk	5,000.00

B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Agents for Chicago. Office Nos. 4 and 6 Clark street.

ORIGINAL.

[Certificate to expire on the 1st day of January, 1862.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 15th, 1861.

Whereas, The Goodhue Insurance Company of New York City, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857, and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing B. W. PHILLIPS, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said B. W. PHILLIPS is authorized as agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Insurance Rooms of

B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Nos. 4 and 6 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

fe19-e79-1m

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO. OF N. Y.

February 1, 1861.

CASH CAPITAL..................200,000.

ASSETS.	
Cash in hand and in Bank	$23,066.10
Bonds and Mortgages in New York and Brooklyn—all first liens	227,050.00
Brooklyn City and Hudson River Railroad—1st Mortgage Bonds	18,070.00
Call loans on stock—well secured	31,300.00
Interest Accrued	7,129.57
Premiums outstanding	838.58
	$307,349.30
LIABILITIES.	
Unsettled claims of all kinds	10,616.66
	$296,732.54
Capital	200,000.00
Surplus	$96,732.54

The undersigned represent also the

Lorillard Ins. Co., N. Y., } Participating.
Republic " "
Resolute " "
Ætna " "
Niagara " " } Stock.
Mercantile " "
Lenox " "

S. C. HIGGINSON, } Agents.
ALFRED JAMES,

No. 1 Clark st., (up stairs.)

fe18-e83-1m

STATEMENT of the condition

OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st of January, 1861, made to the State of Illinois

The name of the Corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, Conn.

The Capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Market Value.
Real Estate unincumbered		$89,306.37
Money due the Company secured by Mortgage		267.15
Cash in hand and in Bank		191,782.38
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit		162,946.96
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	$44,000	34,000.
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	40,000	38,000.
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000.
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	25,062.50
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	50,000	50,000.
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000.
Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent, semi-annual interest	5,000	5,000.
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly	50,000	51,510.
United States Stock, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest	205,000	212,162.50
Kentucky State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	10,000	10,400.00
Tennessee State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	30,000	27,300.
New York State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	26,000.
Missouri State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	21,700.
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	75,000	77,750.
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	24,000	24,687.50
Indiana State Stock, 2½ per cent, semi-annual interest	60,000	37,200.00
500 Shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock	50,000	62,500.
250 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock	25,000	20,500.
107 Shares Boston and Worcester Railroad Company Stock	10,700	11,556.
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock	5,000	7,250.
50 Shares Citizens' Bank Stock, Waterbury, Conn.	5,000	5,250.
50 Shares Stamford Bank Stock, Stafford Springs, Conn.	5,000	5,250.
36 Shares Eagle Bank Stock, Providence, R. I.	1,800	1,872.
200 Shares Revere Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	20,000	20,800.
100 Shares Safety Fund Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	10,000	10,500.
200 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	21,000.
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000	10,500.
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	20,000.
300 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank Stock, Philadelphia, Pa.	30,000	31,200.
117 Shares Ætna Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	11,700	11,700.
100 Shares Bank of Hartford County Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,000.
50 Shares Charter Oak Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	5,000	5,000.
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	22,000.
300 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	15,000	15,600.
300 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	30,000	46,000.
500 Shares Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	50,000	70,062.50
100 Shares Merchants and Manufacturers Bank Stock, Hartford, Ct.	10,000	10,000.
300 Shares Phœnix Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn	30,000	30,000.
250 Shares State Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	25,000	29,440.
150 Shares Connecticut River Banking Co. Stock, Hartford, Conn.	7,500	9,750.
400 Shares American Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	40,000.
300 Shares Bank of America Stock, New York City	30,000	31,000.
200 Shares Broadway Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	28,000.
300 Shares Butchers and Drovers Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	34,000.
100 Shares City Bank Stock, N. Y. City	10,000	12,600.
100 Shares Bank of the Commonwealth Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000.
200 Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, New York City	20,000	20,000.
100 Shares Hanover Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	9,000.
300 Shares Importers and Traders Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	33,000.
200 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	12,500.
200 Shares Market Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	20,400.
300 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	36,000.
200 Shares Merchants Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000.
400 Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	46,000.
820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, New York City	41,000	43,870.
400 Shares Manhattan Company Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	28,400.
300 Shares Nassau Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	30,000.
200 Shares North River Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000.
300 Shares Bank of New York Stock, New York City	30,000	30,900.
200 Shares Bank of North America Stock, New York City	20,000	21,000.
400 Shares Ocean Bank Stock, N. Y. C.	20,000	19,800.
400 Shares People's " "	10,000	10,100.
200 Shares Phenix " "	10,000	10,300.
200 Shares Bank of the Republic Stock, New York City	20,000	25,000.
400 Shares Union Bank, N. Y. C.	20,000	22,000.
150 Shares New York L. Ins. and T. Co. Stock, New York City	15,000	24,350.
100 Shares United States Trust Company Stock, New York City	10,000	12,500.
Bills Receivable		12,000.00
Miscellaneous Items		4,650.30
		$1,985,175.83

NOTE.—As our investments are held FOR INCOME, and not for sale, we estimate at PAR VALUE, and not at the present temporary panic values.

LIABILITIES.

The Amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors	none.
Losses adjusted and due	none.
Losses adjusted and not due	$ 12,486.47
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting proofs, contested, or trusted	172,353.17
All other claims against the Company	[illegible]

Agents instructed to take no risk exceeding twenty thousand dollars, without special permission.

The greatest amount insured in any one city, town, village, or block, varies, and depends upon the construction, material, and the means of arresting fires.

E. G. RIPLEY, President.

THOS. K. BRACE, Secretary.

Hartford, Jan. 1st, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD CO., ss.
Hartford, January 3rd, 1861.

Personally appeared, before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, E. G. Ripley, President, and Thomas K. Brace, Secretary, and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

Twelve per cent. dividend for the year, and $86,000 added to surplus fund, quality of assets.

HUBBARD & HUNT,
Agents for Chicago.

ORIGINAL.

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 18th, 1861.

WHEREAS, The Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of its condition, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857, and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing G. S. HUBBARD and CHARLES H. HUNT, of Chicago, Ills., its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, Therefore, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said G. S. HUBBARD and CHARLES H. HUNT are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this eighteenth day of [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.

Worsted Hoods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold at

CLOSE CASH PRICES.

A. GRAVES,
62 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.

Imported and for sale by
A. GRAVES,
62 Lake street, Chicago.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.,

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL V[ALUE]

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fe11-ly

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE & CO.,

631 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

Are now receiving their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, &C.,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

fe8c10-2m

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

42, 44 and 46

WABASH AVENUE,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;

ALSO,

CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.

School Furniture on hand and to Order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[ja16-d80 12]

HOYT & PEIRCE,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers,

147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.

Wholesale Depot for Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co.'s celebrated Standard Medicinal Specialities, designed especially for the Medical Profession and the Family.

Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Gin.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Bourbon of 1849, reserve.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Kentucky Bourbon.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Medicinal Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Port Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Sherry Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Maderia Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Wheat Tonic.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Monongahela Whisky.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Brandon Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Apple Cordial, from Bininger's Homestead.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Rare Ripe Cordial.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Old times Family Rye.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Brandon wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Banana Punch.

Also, Bininger's Bouquet Bourbon, Cognac and Gin, besides many other varieties, all put up in handsomely labeled quart bottles of one and two dozen in a case especially for druggists and first-class grocers. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's.
Also, for sale retail by all Druggists.
ja1-d765-6m HOYT & PEIRCE.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 --- Lake Street --- 62

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,500 boxes TIN PLATE.
3,400 bdls SHEET IRON.
500 " RUSSIA IRON.
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA.
25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE.
325 casks SHEET ZINC.
10 tons PIG TIN.
18,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS.
70 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES.
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS.
1,000 doz. AXES.
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS.
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

oc12-'60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.
ja1'61-ly

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 30..............LAKE STREET..............NO. 30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860

H. W. HUNT & CO.,

33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Ready Made Clothing,

And Dealers in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.

Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

Nos. 31 and 33 South Water street,

Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.

AGENT FOR

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND

HARDWARE.

We offer the following at the lowest market rates

3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
2,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
100 " Russia Sheet Iron.
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
1,000 Lbs. Brazer's Copper.
1,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms.
2,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 18.
5,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.

A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tinwares, Rivets, Ears, &c.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

No. 176 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

G. C. COOK & CO.,

(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)

16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18

Wholesale Grocers

AND DEALERS IN

DRIED FRUITS, FISH,

WOODEN WARE, &c.,

Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18...........STATE STREET...........16 & 18

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,

500 Boxes Soap. 200 Boxes Starch.
100 Kegs Sal Soda. 100 Kegs S. C. Soda.
200 Boxes Saleratus. 25 Boxes Potash.
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
130 South Water St.

SUGAR &C.

50 Hhds Sugar. 100 Bbls Sugar. 50 Bbl Sugar.
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup. 50 Bbls Molasses.
WM. LITTLE & CO. 130 South Water St.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, [illegible] Factory on corner of State street and [illegible] Office and Warehouse, 7 Kinzie street.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL,

[illegible]

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

Especially designed

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. S. R. Fuller & Co.
[oc1 d128 6m]

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND

Wigwam Tonic.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.

They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.

Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,

Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,

And hundreds of others.

For sale Wholesale in Chicago by
EDWARD FOSTER,
Wine and Liquor Merchant,
no19'60-ly No. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

READING'S PATENT

Corn Sheller and Separator,

MADE AND SOLD BY

GEO. W. CHAPMAN & CO.,

No. 155 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Having obtained the right of the owner of this Patent to manufacture and sell this machine, we are now prepared to fill all orders with promptness. We have hitherto manufactured and delivered to L. A. Beebe a few of these machines, which he has labeled and sold as BEEBE'S CORN SEPARATORS. We now state that L. A. Beebe is not proprietor nor manufacturer at No. 155 South Canal street, Chicago, as set forth in his Circulars and advertisements through the press, but that he assumed the responsibility of advertising our establishment as his own without our knowledge or consent. We are prepared to furnish the Original Reading Patent, or that patent with many new and useful improvements, which render it the best machine in use.

Price from $100 to $175, according to style.
All orders to receive attention must be addressed to us. Send for Circulars. Post Office Box 2997.
fe19-e71-1m GEO. W. CHAPMAN & CO.

BEEBE'S CORN SHELLER

— AND —

SEPARATOR,

L. A. BEEBE,

PROPRITOR,

Post Office Box 1932, Chicago, Illinois.

This Machine is considered by those using it to be the cheapest and most economical ever constructed. The amount of power required to run it is very small, and it wastes no grain. With from two to six horse power it will

SHELL, CLEAN AND BAG

From 1000 to 4000 Bushels of Corn per day.

Price from $100 to $175, according to style.

All persons interested in machinery of this class will find it to their advantage to

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

[fe18-e69-2m]

CAUTION.—Whereas, GEO. W. CHAPMAN & CO.,

Have, as the result of the transfer of my work from their shop to that of N. S. Bouton, most villainously and wrongfully misrepresented me, and advertised to sell my Corn Sheller and Separator under the style of Reading's Patent Corn Sheller and Separator, I hereby caution and warn all persons from purchasing the said Machines of them, as they have no right to manufacture or sell them, and all persons infringing upon the right of my invention will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

fe20-e81-1m L. A. BEEBE.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY.

WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.

To Coopers:

In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving and cheapest of any in use.

DOANE & HURLBUT'S

Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine,

FOR TIGHT WORK.

This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation, from 5,000 to 10,000 per day. Will make $5 to $50 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,

DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S CROZE AND CHAMFERING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S NEW WHEEL TIGHT STAVE JOINTER, for all kinds of Tight Barrels.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant.

Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel—putting all competition out of the question.

Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery, until you see Doane's. Send for our circulars. Address P. O. Box 2706. W. H. DOANE, my16d230-1y 132 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,

PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526.
fe6] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Iron, Nails, Steel,

AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.
[ap15]

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS!

33 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d795-1y

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, AUSTIN & CO., 217 South Water st., Chicago.
R. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my8-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
[ap1'60-1y.] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.

No. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

ap14d&wly-1771]

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,

Small Coal, Small Coal,
Small Coal, Small Coal,

MUST BE USED WITH
MUST BE USED WITH

LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS,

LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS,

SOLD BY
SOLD BY

Van Schaack, 37 State Street, Chicago.
Van Schaack, 37 State Street, Chicago.

General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [illegible]

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE

STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority [illegible]

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago, daily at

[illegible]

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg & Pittsburg,

AND FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale at the principle Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.

D. W. ROSS, West'n. Pass. Agent.
R. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

356 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted.

Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Lines connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Baltimore. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge in New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers, and at the office of the Company in Boston.

Fare Always as Low and Time as Quick as by any other Route.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;
H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnson, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athen & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R."

J. J. HOUSTON, [illegible]
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Ag't, Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ja1-d3-1y

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE

To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave, via:

Day Express—12.45 Noon.
Evening Express—5.15 P. M., for above points.

Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or at Passenger Stations.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.
R. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't. oc11-ly

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.

Train leaving Chicago at 8.30 P. M., via Detroit at 8.25 A. M., arrive at Buffalo at 4.00 P. M., New York at 10.15 A. M., Boston at 4.30; connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo and N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Union Depot.
fe14d69-1y R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

Winter Arrangements.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Detroit 6.15 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 5.00 A. M., Albany 5.00 P. M., New York 10.00 P. M., Boston 5.00 night.

8.25 P. M.—New York and Boston Express (except Saturday,) arrive at Detroit 6.30 A. M., Suspension Bridge 6.00 P. M., Albany 5.00 A. M., New York 7.00 A. M., Boston 5.00 P. M.

9.30 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.

8.30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express, (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 16 hours, Louisville 18 hours.

6.00 P. M.—Train, Saturday only to Niles, Sunday Train arrive 7.45 P. M.

Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

The 6.00 P. M. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. E. SARGENT, General Agent. fe22

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860-61. Winter Arrangement. 1860-61

Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.

6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line.

5.30 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line.

Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Canadas.

6.00 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express, via Cleveland, making as quick time as any other route.

6.00 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.—Detroit Express via Adrian arriving at Detroit 6.00 P. M. and 6.30 A. M., connecting directly with trains on the Great Western and Grand Trunk Roads.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Express Trains to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 56 South Clark street, and at the depot.

Trains leave Toledo at 12.35 A. M. and 10.25 P. M., arrive in Toledo 9.00 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l. Western Agent.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt. jo9'60-1y

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 5.45 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

Night Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrive at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted).

Joliet Accommodation 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted).

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent. de27

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday):

		Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at		[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Joliet		[illegible]	[illegible]
"	Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	Bloomington	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 5.20 A. M., and 9.00 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leave Chicago at 4.00 P. M. daily (except Sunday), arrive at 9.50 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

CONNECTIONS.—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Dixon, Galena, Dunleith [illegible]. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Georgetown, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, &c. With Hannibal and St. Joseph, with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and Southern Missouri, with Steamers on the Mississippi for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 57 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street.

JAMES ROBB, } Receivers.
CHAS. CONGDON.
R. P. MASON, Superintendent.
C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860 Winter Arrangement. 1861

On and after Sunday, November 18th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets.

9.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at [illegible] P. M., St. Louis [illegible] P. M., Cairo [illegible] A. M., Memphis [illegible] P. M., New Orleans [illegible]

9.50 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving in St. Louis at 11.50 A. M., Cairo [illegible] P. M., New Orleans in 58 hours.

Trains arrive in Chicago at:
7.10 A. M., and 6.50 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Through tickets for all important points South and Southwest for sale at the office of the Company, in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement.

On and after Monday, [illegible] passenger trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11.40 A. M., and 8.30 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Dixon [illegible] and intermediate points; 8.30 P. M. for Dixon [illegible] Fulton, Clinton, [illegible] intermediate points; 4.00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5.00 P. M. for Geneva and Janesville [illegible] and intermediate points. Connects at Freeport for Crystal Lake, Woodstock, and Harvard.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt.
C. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, GREEN BAY, BERLIN AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after Wednesday Jan. [illegible], Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

[illegible] A. M., arrives at Milwaukee at [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M., arrives at Milwaukee at [illegible] P. M.
Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4.00 P. M., arrives at Chicago at [illegible] A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at 11.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 11.30 P. M. [illegible] Night Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at [illegible] A. M. (Mondays excepted); Aurora Accommodation leaves at 3.40 P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 10.40 A. M. (Saturday excepted).

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 172 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, and see how low they sell Oil, White Lead, [illegible] Also [illegible] best quality, brushes, and all articles in the trade. [illegible]

GUNNY BAGS.—100,000 Gunny Bags, Extra Heavy.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

At the Corn Exchange Bag Factory, 217 South Water street. HART, AUSTIN & CO.

CIRCULARS.—We have a great [illegible]

Tribune.
SDAY 27, 1861.

ARY.

...ember, 1860, ...861.

...Exchange on New York ... Par.
...Buying, N. C. Eng, solvent Bank ... par.
...Banks, Bank of State and ... par.
...Bank of Jersey, and all ... par.
...Bank, Ill., & Free Ind. Banks ... Par
...Bank ... par.
...ed ... par.

	Buying.	Selling.
Discounted Illinois		
N. C., Ala., Ga., and old Texas		
Virginia		

CINCINNATI.—We quote as follows from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

Eastern exchange was in good demand and the sales of the day, were, in the aggregate, in excess of the receipts, nearly all the dealers at the close having refused negotiations, or marked rates against purchasing. A very light business was transacted in New Orleans at par buying or ¼ prem. selling. Gold was in limited request. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Sight	¾@¾ prem.	½ prem.
New Orleans	par.	¼ prem.
American Gold	¾ prem.	¾ prem.

First-class time bills on New York are saleable at equal to ¾@1¼ per cent.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The earnings of this road for the week ending Feb. 23, were as follows:

Passengers	$15,385 40
Freight and Live Stock	32,473 42
Mails and Sundries	1,241 90
Total	$49,051 32
Corresponding week of last year	53,411 84
Decrease	$4,360 52

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Weekly statement of earnings, from 18th to 22d of Feb., 1861:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mails and Express.	Total this week.	Total 232 days.
Corresponding period 1860	$2,550 81	$6,147 65	$885 00	$9,583 46	$1,647 65
Increase in 1861	1,758 97	13,395 17			

COMMERCIAL

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1861.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The following tables show the receipts and shipments of the principal articles of commerce during the past week and since the 1st of January, compared with 1860:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Feb. 23.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls.	22,797	129,441	91,291
Wheat, bu.	108,835	645,145	1,241,141
Corn, do.	14,342	1,958,181	1,605,786
Oats, do.	51,633	81,179	181,799
Rye, do.	2,115	11,649	27,502
Barley, do.	14,411	56,544	68,783
Seeds, lbs.	107,325	621,226	1,055,179
Provisions, lbs.		1,971	2,415
Beef, bbls.			377
Pork, bbls.	1,179	20,050	6,371
Pork, lbs.	606,455	4,791,386	2,181,309
Lard, lbs.	170,676	2,902,529	1,823,267
Tallow, lbs.	24,000	24,000	49,000
Live Hogs, No.	2,459	25,218	19,341
Dres'd Hogs, No.	4,263	126,927	68,725
Cattle, No.	1,267	12,660	12,030
Hides, lbs.	170,215	1,734,951	1,182,274
Wool, lbs.	2,000	36,500	36,500
Lumber, feet	340,644	3,051,319	490,551
Shingles, No.			
Lath, pcs.			
Timber, feet	12,000	12,000	7,200
Posts, No.			
Pickets, No.	513	2,815	
Wood, cords		254,266	4,266
Staves, No.			521,000
Salt, bbls.			
Highwines, bbls.	1,869	13,640	27,198
Coal, tons			1,000
Butter, lbs.	27,729	166,186	192,574
Dried Fruit, lbs.		1,626,980	140,000
Poultry, lbs.		200	2,250
Peaches, bu.		254,420	29,150
Broom Corn, lbs.	263,784	1,670,484	1,670,484
Lead, lbs.	13,950	222,300	316,100
Coal, tons	1,000	1,000	2,446

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Feb. 23.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls.	19,339	783,043	97,588
Wheat, bu.	4,572	46,359	1,241,141
Corn, bu.	4,572	46,359	1,241,141
Oats, bu.	10,236	19,644	81,600
Rye, bu.		1,000	2,400
Barley, bu.	4,415	24,430	19,940
Seeds, lbs.	126,700	1,126,700	1,126,700
Provisions, lbs.	1,000	51,521	5,115
Beef, bbls.	20	1,038	6,015
Pork, bbls.	1,645	21,695	6,371
Pork, lbs.	1,661,948	13,770,943	4,859,203
Lard, lbs.	252,542	2,252,542	3,449,542
Tallow, lbs.	7,207	307,149	47,750
Live Hogs, no.	552	16,098	2,998
Dressed Hogs, no.	1,291	31,711	3,251
Cattle, no.	1,840	11,711	3,251
Hides, lbs.	80,190	926,998	2,063,151
Wool, lbs.		18,000	18,000
Lumber, ft.	1,676,536	10,650,311	14,729,200
Shingles, no.	1,091,000	6,491,000	1,754,000
Lath, no.	9,000	9,000	1,754,000
Timber, ft.		6,000	6,000
Posts, no.	1,500	27,410	2,500
Pickets, no.	1,000	1,000	18,250
Wood, cords		1,000	1,000
Staves, no.	12,000	191,200	191,200
Salt, bbls.	937	11,791	6,649
Highwines, bbls.	1,140	11,140	1,140
Flax, pkgs.	65	2,597	1,918
Butter, lbs.	84,126	128,714	114,994
Dried Fruit, lbs.	20,000	254,000	20,000
Apples, bbls.	519	1,446	519
Broom Corn, lbs.		20,000	20,000
Peaches, bu.		2,400	46,278
Lead, lbs.	16,261	152,467	242,167
Coal, tons	1,000	1,000	1,000

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Flour, bbls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar., bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	300	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
C. & R. I. R. R.	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
C. & M. R. R.	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
C. & N. W. R. R.	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
C. & R. I. R. R.	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Total	4,300	29,000	19,072	4,361	1,130	5,007

	Dr'd Live Hogs.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Hides.	Lumber.	Shingles.
G. & C. U. R. R.	2,000	200	42	4,000	50	
C. & R. I. R. R.	1,000	200	42	4,000	50	
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	200	42	4,000	50	
C. & M. R. R.	1,000	200	42	4,000	50	
C. & N. W. R. R.	1,000	200	42	4,000	50	
C. & R. I. R. R.	1,000	200	42	4,000	50	
Total	7,000	1,200	252	24,000	300	

The receipts of Hogs to-day amounted to 770. Dressed, but 122 live. There was a good demand for Dressed Hogs by packers, and the market was steady and firm, with sales at $5.80@5.90, according to weight and quality.

There was a limited demand for Mess Pork to-day, principally to fill Southern orders, and about 300 bbls were sold at $15.87½@16.00. There was a fair inquiry for Lard to make exchange, and the market is firm at 9½c for prime Leaf, at which 200 bbls changed hands. Prime Steam was also firm, but over Leaf and neglected. Yellow Grease is heavy and depressed—a lot of 90 brls having changed hands at 5½c.

The Flour market was easier and more active to-day. About 2,500 brls were sold, at $4.60@4.75 for low grade or choice Spring extras, and $5.75@6.00 for Superfine. The Wheat market opened dull and prices declined 2c; but toward the close it rallied slightly and was somewhat firmer—the transactions being very light at 70c for No. 3 Spring and 74@76c for No. 2 Spring. There was a fair inquiry for Lard to make exchange, and the market is firm at 9½c for prime Leaf, at which 200 bbls changed hands. Prime Steam was also firm, but over Leaf and neglected. Yellow Grease is heavy and depressed—a lot of 90 brls having changed hands at 5½c.

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The following are the receipts and shipments of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Live Hogs, Cattle, Lumber, Shingles, Coal, Wool, Hides, Lead, Tallow, Pork, Lard, Highwines, Salt, Seeds, Provisions, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes, Broom Corn, Timber, Posts, Pickets, Staves, Hoops, Wood, Coal, Dried Fruit, Poultry, Peaches, Apples, Hay, Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Posts, Timber, Wool, Hides, Tallow, Coal, Lead, Pork, Lard, Highwines, Salt, Seeds, Provisions, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes, Broom Corn, Dried Fruit, Poultry, Peaches, Apples, Hay, Staves, Hoops, Wood, Coal, Timber, Posts, Pickets, Lumber, Shingles, Lath